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VOLUME LXV NUMBER 19486

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1997 • SHVAT 12, 5757 • 11 RAMADAN 1417 • NIS 4.50 (Eilat NIS 3.80)

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about-face

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**Inaugural
food fest**

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**A very British
melodrama**

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Arafat: Our peace is with all Israelis



PA Chairman Yasser Arafat gives a double victory sign after addressing a crowd of some 50,000 in Hebron yesterday. (Reuters)

By JON IMMANUEL

In a conciliatory speech to the people of Hebron, Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat yesterday told a crowd of some 50,000 that all the Israeli people had made peace with the Palestinians and the Palestinians seek no confrontation with the town's Jews.

He made no allusion to the fact that 20% of Hebron is still under IDF control, "Hebron," he said three times, "is liberated."

Arafat flew into Hebron by helicopter after midday. Fears that only a small crowd would greet him were soon dispelled, with the mass of people spilling out of the grounds of the former Israeli military headquarters, where he spoke from the balcony.

"We have made a peace agreement with all the Israeli people - Likud, Labor, Meretz, Shas, Kahalani," Arafat said. "There were 87 votes in the Knesset for peace, 87, 87, and that is something new in the Middle East... Therefore I say that all forces of peace in Israel have voted for this decision and together we will make a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East."

Arafat went on to say that, "I tell the settlers in Hebron we do not want confrontation." He mentioned a group of settlers who met with him in Bethlehem during his Christmas visit there and said they support a just peace.

"We are with a just peace, but just and comprehensive: Palestine, Syria, and Lebanon," he said.

Arafat's words contrasted with those of West Bank Preventive Security Chief Col. Jibril Rajoub on Saturday. Rajoub, who has moved his headquarters to Hebron, told a crowd of 3,000 that the settlers have no place in Hebron and are "a stone on our chest."

A statement by senior Israeli security officials yesterday condemned Rajoub's words as "grave incitement and a blatant violation of the spirit of the agreement, which Rajoub took part in reaching."

Referring to Jerusalem, Arafat spoke guardedly. Hebronites, he said, had protected the Arabness of

Jerusalem, usually repeating over and over that it is the capital of Palestine.

Arafat's most strident comment was his repeated reference to a comprehensive peace that must include Syria.

"If Israel fulfills all its obligations, we shall fulfill ours," Arafat said, repeating almost word for word Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's own demands.

Arafat gave the impression of being satisfied with the accord struck with Netanyahu. "In the agreement for the first time there is a letter of assurance from the United States," he noted.

In a spot interview with CNN, he said of Netanyahu, "Now we can say we are friends and we are partners in the peace process."

Arafat alluded to talks to continue on implementation of the interim stages, saying that women prisoners "will be freed in a few days, and the prisoners including [Hamas leader] Sheikh Ahmed Yassin will be freed soon."

However, Michael Stoltz, a spokesman for Netanyahu, said, "There are no plans to release him at this point."

Despite popular support for Hamas in Hebron, Arafat made no other reference to the Islamic group. There was little sign of opposition to Arafat in the city, which was gaily decorated with Palestinian flags.

Hillel Kuntler adds: Netanyahu commended Arafat for his conciliatory words toward

Continued on Page 2

Settlers unimpressed with speech, Page 2

Jerusalem, referring to the large number of Jerusalemites of Hebron origin.

"A promise is a promise, an oath is an oath unto Jerusalem," he added, and later he spoke of his hope to pray both in Hebron's Ibrahimiyeh Mosque (the Machpela Cave) and Jerusalem's Al-Aksa Mosque.

"Hebron is the beginning of the process which will bring us areas B and C and will lead to an independent Palestinian state," he said, but did not specifically mention the area of the state nor did he mention Jerusalem as its capital.

In previous speeches marking the handover of Palestinian towns to his control, Arafat always strongly emphasized the matter of

70,000 arrive in Washington for Clinton inauguration

WASHINGTON (AP) - By plane, train and car, thousands of people spilled into Washington yesterday for the 53rd inauguration of a US president.

President Bill Clinton worked with pen, pad and tape recorder, searching for an inaugural address theme that will catch in the nation's memory. He was reelected in November to a second and, by law, final term.

Planners said they expect 70,000 visitors, packing hotels, restaurants, museums and tents on the Mall from which the speech will be seen. Frigid temperatures gripped the nation's capital, and visitors bundled up against the cold.

The three-day observation began with Washington and its visitors in a festive but tempered mood.

Democrats had reason to celebrate the first reelection of a Democratic president since Franklin D. Roosevelt and polls putting Clinton's popularity at its highest level since his first inauguration.

But the newness and unchecked promise of four years ago were absent, and between Clinton and his goals stands a Republican Congress with ideas of its own.

Still, for the moment, partisanship was set aside. The capital looked glorious as banners and bunting flicked in the breezes. Today's swearing-in of Clinton and Vice President Al Gore promised to occur in weather that's crisp, clear and free of snow - better than usual.

"It's freezing cold," shivered an inaugural visitor from San Francisco, schoolteacher Jeanne Bierhan. That didn't keep her from trooping to Pennsylvania Avenue to take photos of the White House. "I'm just happy to be here," she said.

Clinton and his wife, Hillary, began yesterday going to Columbia Baptist Church in nearby Falls Church, Virginia, for a service by his hometown pastor, the Rev. Rex M. Horn of Little Rock, Arkansas. The Clintons also attended services at Foundry Methodist Church.

By ARIEN O'SULLIVAN

The IDF announced last night that forensic experts have identified the body of Cmdr. Zion Bachar, pilot of the navy Dolphin helicopter which crashed into the sea last September 16. DNA tests were carried out on body parts collected the day after the crash.

Bachar is to be laid to rest today at the military cemetery in Holon, the IDF Spokesman said.

The Dolphin crashed off the northern coast and was raised from the seabed two weeks later. Three servicemen died in the crash. The body of the co-pilot was located hours after the wreck; but the body of Ensign Eran Gravia is yet to be found.

Army IDs September pilot crash victim

F-15 nosedives in Negev, crew escapes

Meanwhile, an IAF F-15 fighter jet crashed during training yesterday, plummeting nose-first into the grounds of Kibbutz Revivim in the Negev. The pilot and navigator ejected safely and landed in the kibbutz's ostrich farm, where they were rescued by angry kibbutzniks.

"They landed on our ostrich farm," said Revivim resident Adin Kaveh. "They got tangled up in their static lines. Kibbutzniks rescued them and then air force helicopters started landing to take them away."

Dozens of the valuable but skittish birds suffocated, he said.

It was not clear whether the crash was due to a technical malfunction

or human error. But a board of inquiry appointed by OC Air Force Maj.-Gen. Eitan Ben-Eliyahu is expected to reach a conclusion quickly, since both airmen survived.

The crash was the first of the \$40 million aircraft since August 1995, when an F-15 collided with a flock of storks. Two airmen were killed in that mishap.

This time, the F-15 was flying high over the kibbutz when one of its engines apparently cut out and it started to spin out of control, said witness Yitzhak Edri.

The pilots bailed out and the jet creamed into the earth nose first and

went up in smoke. It was all over in a matter of seconds," Edri said.

The IDF Spokesman said the two airmen were evacuated to a hospital for treatment.

Noise from the explosion, followed by the landing of the two airmen, and subsequent arrival of evacuation helicopters reportedly caused the ostriches to dart back and forth in panic. Dozens of the birds, which cost thousands of shekels each, suffocated, trim reported.

Kibbutz members said there was virtually nothing left of the F-15.

The US-built jet is considered one of the finest fighters in the world.

During the coming year, Israel expects to receive the first of 25 advanced F-15s, which will cost a total of over \$2 billion.

Chimps stay healthy with human flu remedy

By JUDY SIEGEL

Chimpanzees serving as "guinea pigs" for the testing of an herbal flu remedy for humans are lapping up the elixir at the Tzachi Family Jerusalem Biblical Zoo. The elderberry syrup - manufactured in Jerusalem and sold in pharmacies and health stores around the world under the name Sambucol - has apparently produced a cough- and fever-less winter for the monkeys.

"They sleep curled up together in clusters," said Sambucol developer, Dr. Madeleine Munnungah, a virology researcher who left the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School to set up her own company, Razei Bar, in the Maths industrial park last October. "This makes them susceptible to infecting each other with winter flu and other viral diseases, which are the same as those suffered by humans."

Ape-keeper Beverly Burg-Beri, who had been taking Sambucol to relieve or even prevent her own colds and flu, decided that the syrup couldn't hurt the chimpanzees. With permission from zoo director Shai Doron and chief veterinarian Dr. Gabi Eshkol, she gave plain fruit juice to a control group of six and a tablespoonful of Sambucol to the other six.

"Four months into the project, we have had several incidences of cold-like symptoms in the control group, which lasted two to six days. In the group receiving Sambucol, we have observed either none, or symptoms lasting 24 hours or less," said Burg-Beri. "A check of the health records

for previous years showed that by this time of year, several mild to severe outbreaks of viral-like infections had already occurred."

She added that "the animals love" the syrup, and the chimps in the

Continued on Page 2

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209007

NEWS

in brief

Prosecutor ridicules Suissa's testimony

Prosecutor Yehoshua Reznick yesterday cast doubt on the testimony of Interior Minister Eli Suissa, called as a defense witness in the ongoing fraud and bribery trial of former interior minister Aryeh Deri. Suissa was called to impugn the testimony of another Shas former interior minister, prosecution witness Yitzhak Peretz, who told the court he had asked Deri to be his director-general. Suissa testified, however, that Peretz had done everything to block Deri's appointment and had offered Suissa the job. Reznick ridiculed Suissa's testimony, noting that Shas mentors rabbis Eliezer Schach and Ovadia Yosef had decided on Deri's appointment and that Peretz had carried it out. *Tim*

Husband of baby-killing suspect threatens suicide

The 10-year-old daughter of a woman suspected of murdering her newborn baby was transferred to the care of the Hadera welfare department yesterday, after her father suffered a nervous breakdown and demanded mental care and economic support. The man, claiming he and his daughter had been the focus of hostility from the community ever since his wife's alleged crime became known last week, barricaded himself and the child in his home Saturday night and threatened to detonate a gas canister. Police talked him out of it and took him and his daughter into custody. *Tim*

Policeman lightly wounded on Temple Mount

A 14-year-old Arab girl tried to stab a policeman in the back on the Temple Mount yesterday, then tried to flee after she missed. The policeman ran after her and caught her, but was stabbed lightly in the hand when he disarmed her. *Tim*

Man murdered same week his son was born

Ali Bin Hassan Daoud, 30, a sanitation worker from Abu Siman in the Galilee, was found murdered yesterday. He had disappeared on Thursday, shortly before his son was born. The body was found by coworkers in a garbage truck in the village. *Tim*

Yeshivat Hakotel
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The funeral will be today, Monday, January 20, 1997, early afternoon, at the Eretz Hachaim Cemetery, Beit Shemesh.

For more information: 02-628-8175, 624-1920, 626-4754.

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Daughters: Bertine and Florence

Shiva at the home of the deceased,
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and their children



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of their former colleague

LEAH GORALSKY א"ת

who devoted many years of her life to assisting new olim.
We extend sincere condolences to all her family.

With deep sorrow we announce the death of our beloved

LEAH GORALSKY
née Chernys

on Sunday, January 19, 1997.
Funeral services were held at Eretz Hachayim Cemetery, Beit Shemesh.

Deeply mourned by her:
Mother, Sophie Chernys
Children, Tali, Micky and Eitan
Brothers, Ze'ev Chernys
Lenny Chernys
Norman Shachar
and families
Sister, Yehudit Shahar and family

Shiva at 1/23 Rehov Tiberias, Beersheba.
In lieu of flowers, remembrances can be made to any immigrant aid society.

Hebron Jews unimpressed
with PA peace rhetoric

By HERB KEINON

Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat's statements in Hebron yesterday that he is not looking for a conflict with the settlers left Hebron's Jews unimpressed.

Instead, they focused on comments made the day before by Jibril Rajoub, head of the Palestinian Preventive Security Service, who said the city's Jews do not belong there and made a lightly veiled call for their expulsion.

Settlement leader Noam Amon said that if the government does not take stringent action against Rajoub for his statements, "we will take other actions." He did not elaborate.

"I tend to believe Rajoub," said settlement spokesman David Wilder. "Besides, Arafat has consistently called for jihad. It is yet to be seen if his words [about not wanting a conflict with the settlers] have any substance to them. If he is serious, he should dismiss Rajoub."

Wilder termed "nonsense" an Israel Radio report that Palestinian plainclothes security men were protecting the

Jewish compounds in the city — and settlers, including Rabbi Moshe Levinger — without them knowing it.

"We are not aware of Palestinian escorts," Wilder said. "And we are not interested in any escorts. They [the Palestinians] have no legal right to have armed security forces in H2 [the Israeli part of Hebron]. We prefer not to trust our security to Arafat's security forces. Last time we did something like that, 67 were killed [in the 1929 massacre], and the Jewish community in Hebron was destroyed."

Levinger told Israel Radio that he knows nothing about Palestinian security men protecting him. "I have never seen it, and would completely reject it. This man [Rajoub] ... it is forbidden to rely on him, or his forces, or a security man he would want to give anyone."

A rally in support of the settlement is scheduled for today at the Machpela Cave, and Wilder said a number of people will tear their garments in mourning because control of Hebron has been given to non-Jews.

In a related matter, the Samaria and Judea police district

filed aggravated assault charges yesterday against Amon, stemming from an incident in the Machpela Cave in December, in which he allegedly attacked a police officer. Amon maintains that he was attacked by the policeman. The incident caused an uproar because Amon, who is religious, was transported to a lockup in Ashkelon on Shabbat.

Moledet MK Benny Elon, who visited the settlement yesterday, called on Internal Security Minister Avigdor Kahalani to replace the top police officers in Hebron. Elon said that police there do not realize that their job description has now changed, and that now their only job is to protect the Jews in the city.

Meanwhile, Noam Federman, presently under administrative detention, was acquitted yesterday of disturbing the peace and threatening a police officer in a synagogue in Jericho six years ago. Israel Radio reported that this was the 16th time Federman has been acquitted in the last four years; 13 other cases were dropped for lack of evidence and he was convicted five other times.

REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

By JON IMMANUEL

Hebron came alive yesterday as Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat arrived in town for the first time since he organized a Fatah cell there in 1965.

The first few days saw little of the excitement that marked the departure of Israeli troops from staunch Fatah towns like Jenin and Nablus more than a year ago, and there were doubts about the warmth of his reception. PA workers swathed the city in Palestinian flags and Arafat posters to create the right mood.

Hebron has always been considered different, both because of its clannishness and its introverted Islamic conservatism, which made it more identified with Hamas. It has been so closely associated with Islamic fundamentalism in the eyes of Israelis that people forget that after the Six Day War its leaders enjoyed excellent relations with Israeli leaders. Hebron was slow to join the intifada and though it has borne much ill-will by and towards the reconstructed Jewish community there, it is almost impossible to imagine such a community surviving in a Fatah town like Nablus.

But yesterday, the crowds came out in Hebron. Whether organized by the Fatah brigades or not, the excitement seemed genuine. Sentiment was overwhelmingly pro-Arafat and the atmosphere was slightly unreal as settlers, including Rabbi Moshe Levinger, the father of Jewish settlement, watched Palestinian schoolchildren parading past the Avraham Avinu complex waving Palestinian flags.

More unreal was the Israel Radio claim that plainclothes Palestinian security men were tailing Levinger for his protection. Preventive security chief Jibril Rajoub denied the claim.

A busy town of grave merchants and businessmen, Hebron seemed more active than usual yesterday.



Palestinians in Hebron clamored to get a good spot to see Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat, who addressed the crowd yesterday from the former IDF military headquarters, seen in the background. (Ronen)

Perhaps as a sign of lighter things to come, an establishment called The Happy Bunny Restaurant was in the last stage of completion. Western-style restaurants and coffee shops have sprung up in more laid-back towns like Ramallah, where Hebron businessmen invest heavily, but now Hebron itself seems to be following suit.

Perhaps the most significant tribute to Hebron's changing views of the peace process was a car with a Hebron license plate which bore the Hebrew sticker "Shalom Haver" driving down the main street. Even before Arafat made his moderate speech, notes in the crowd were voicing the

same conciliatory sentiments he expressed.

"Of course the settlers never gave anyone any kind of trust. If they like to live as human beings everywhere let them earn trust, but thick-minded actions won't earn any trust," said Abdel-Salaam Abu Shakheidem, mufti of the Palestinian security forces.

"It is the beginning of a long, painful, complex road. I would say that for both Palestinians and Israelis it is cheaper to negotiate for a year than to fight for five minutes. We are trying to make peace with all Israelis, not with part of Israel," said Saeb Erekat, who led the tortuous talks on Hebron.

ARAFAT

Continued from Page 1

the Jewish residents of Hebron yesterday.

"I do want to say that I also was struck by the fact that his tone was different when he talked in Hebron about accommodation with the Israelis, the Jewish residents of Hebron, and I think that's a very good move," Netanyahu told CNN.

"I think what we need now is a series of meetings between the Jewish ... and Palestinian residents of Hebron to lower the tensions and to continue this trend," he said. Asked on ABC Television about the Palestinians' failure to abide by their commitments under the Oslo Accords, Netanyahu said that with the Hebron agreement now listing both sides' obligations, "a measure of compliance on one side will determine the measure of compliance on the other side."

While he was quick to add, "There is not a specific linkage of any kind," Netanyahu said that the era of Israel not enforcing Palestinian compliance "has come to an end."

CHIMPS

Continued from Page 1

control group who got a whiff of Sambucol now refuse to take the placebo. "This is for us very important, as it is impossible to force a full-grown chimp to take any medication he or she doesn't like."

Eshkar, who has vaccinated staffers against influenza, says that since the winter has been mild and could be responsible for the low rate of infection in all the animals, the zoo intends to give the chimps preventive doses of Sambucol in another year to test it under more difficult conditions.

Mumcuoglu said her 15 employees each week manufacture 20,000 bottles of the syrup, made by a patent-pending technique from European extracts of elderberries.

For Abu Shakheidem, the bottom line of trust was settler recognition of Moslem supremacy in Hebron. For Erekat, partnership means Israeli recognition of a Palestinian state.

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Labor talks resume at Haifa Chemicals

PM seen softening stand over Golan Heights

By DAVID RUDGE

Talks resumed yesterday between Haifa Chemicals' management and workers in an effort to end the dispute which has stopped production at the bayside factory for over three months.

Hundreds of angry strikers congregated at the Haifa Chemicals plant last night after learning of the National Labor Court's ruling banning them from continuing their protest inside the bayside facility.

They barricaded the entrance to the factory with containers. Some workers took up positions inside, apparently preparing to resist any attempts to evict them by force.

Yigal Cohen, head of the Histadrut Haifa branch's trade union department, managed to

calm the crowd, but the workers decided to remain at the plant overnight.

A mass meeting is scheduled to be held at the factory today, during which Histadrut officials will explain the court ruling to the workers and update them on the negotiations with management.

The negotiations broke down last Wednesday over two issues and there were reports that Haifa Chemicals owner Arye Geiger was considering closing the plant if an agreement wasn't reached in the near future.

The Histadrut, for its part, has warned that it would initiate union sanctions against the firm's other factory, which is south of Beersheba, if no progress were made in the talks over a new collective labor agreement.

Management wants to cut staff costs by 30 percent to enable the firm to compete profitably in overseas markets. The firm originally insisted on firing 120 employees.

The talks restarted at the Dan Caesarea hotel at 7:30 p.m. and were expected to continue through the night. Earlier in the afternoon, the National Labor Court issued a ruling preventing striking workers from continuing a sit-in protest at the plant.

The court, however, did give permission for the nine-member workers committee to have access to the factory and hold meetings there.

The ruling was in response to an appeal by management against the Haifa Regional Labor Court's decision to allow 18 workers to continue to picket inside the factory.

By HILLEL KUTTLER, DAVID RUDGE and news agencies

WASHINGTON - Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu, in a series of interviews yesterday on American TV, did not repeat his statement that Israel would not withdraw from the Golan Heights in a peace deal with Syria.

Asked yesterday whether he would be willing at any point to surrender the Golan, Netanyahu told Fox News that the area is a "very important piece of real estate for us... so obviously we will present our views in the negotiations and the Syrians will present their views."

The remarks fell short of those he made in an interview with the French newspaper *Le Figaro* that appeared Saturday, in which Netanyahu said that the Golan was "absolutely not" negotiable.

In another interview yesterday with ABC TV's *This Week*, Netanyahu said he thought Israel and Syria "will find a way" to resume talks and that he had ideas on how to bring that about.

The Prime Minister's Office last night issued a statement saying, "In any future negotiations, both sides should feel free to raise its claims. This includes territorial claims."

Netanyahu refused to comment on Israeli



Prime Minister Netanyahu (Ariel Jerszowski)

ous talks between the Labor government and Syria over Golan security arrangements are annulled.

Al-Thawra, the Syrian government newspaper wrote yesterday, "Netanyahu will be deluding himself if he ever thinks that he could succeed in keeping the Golan forever."

Meanwhile, *Yediot Aharanot* reported that according to a new Egyptian proposal, Syria would agree to restart the talks if Netanyahu declares he accepts the principle of land for peace in general.

Internal Security Minister Avigdor Kahalani sharply attacked Syrian President Hafez Assad yesterday, saying that Assad "doesn't want peace... but he wants American money and the pride of getting back the Golan Heights."

Speaking to high school pupils in Ramat Gan, Kahalani said that if Assad really was interested in peace, he would show some sign of it.

Meanwhile, a Golan lobby group which accepts the principle of territories for peace has welcomed the Hebron agreement as a continuation of the policies of former prime ministers Yitzhak Rabin and Shimon Peres.

Yigal Kipnis, founder and head of the Derech Leshalom group, said the signing of the accord was a step towards achieving a comprehensive peace which would have to include an agreement with Syria.

press reports that Secretary of State Warren Christopher signed a letter stating that previ-

Left looks to boycott Arutz 7

By MICHAL YUDELMAN

Labor MKs yesterday called on their colleagues to boycott Arutz 7, the right-wing pirate radio station, and will try to stop Labor Party chairman Shimon Peres from giving an interview to the station next Sunday.

An interview with Labor leadership candidate MK Ehud Barak broadcast on Arutz 7 yesterday triggered angry protests from Labor MKs and others on the Left, who called on MKs to curb their "microphone lust."

Labor MK Eitan Cabel sent a letter to all the party's MKs urging them to refuse to give interviews or cooperate in any way with the station, because it is operating illegally and incited against the late prime minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Cabel spoke to Barak, who told him that he had been asked to appear on Eitan Danzig's program 'Interview of the Week' some seven months ago. Barak finally agreed to do it, in an attempt to address listeners not likely to be identified with Labor.

"We don't want to exclude any sector of the public," a source close to Barak said, noting that Labor lost last year's elections because it had no connection to certain parts of the population. Speaking on Arutz 7 does not mean one agrees with them, the

source added, noting that many Labor leaders have been interviewed on the station, including Ori On, Uzi Baram, Dalia Itzik, and Peres himself.

Itzik, head of Labor's response team, admitted she was in a dilemma concerning Arutz 7, which had branded Rabin a "traitor." She said she would try to convince Peres not to do the interview, which is scheduled to be broadcast next Sunday.

"Peres has been the target of such tirades of hatred and bitterness from that station and there is no reason for him to be interviewed there," she told Israel Radio.

As for her own appearance on Arutz 7, Itzik

said, "Until the elections and for a long time afterwards I refused to cooperate with the station. Last week I broke down and gave them an interview, because I thought it was wrong to abandon their listeners to the station's wild incitement."

She said Labor, when it was in power, failed to close the illegal station "because they were afraid of the public represented by that station and no one dared mess with them. Maybe Cabel is right and we should boycott the station until they clean up their act."

Meretz leader MK Yossi Sarid blasted "the shameful interviews" given by Labor MKs to Arutz 7. "Labor's MKs should stop looking for excuses to justify speaking

on Arutz 7, a subversive channel trying to acquire an air of legitimacy," Sarid said.



Ehad Barak

(Israel Radio)

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WORLD

in brief

Dogs join democracy demonstrations in Serbia

BELGRADE (Reuters) - Serbia's colorful protest movement trotted out a new strategy yesterday, getting hundreds of pet dogs to walk - and sometimes bark - for democracy.

Sunni militants set Iranian center on fire

LAHORE, Pakistan (AP) - A mob of 500 Sunni militants set an Iranian cultural center on fire yesterday to avenge the bombing a day earlier at a Lahore courthouse that killed their leader.

S. Korea softens stance on unionists

SEOUL (Reuters) - South Korea said yesterday it would delay arresting seven fugitive union leaders holed up in a Seoul cathedral after they agreed to halt indefinite strikes against a new labor law that have hit industry for more than three weeks.

New Bulgarian president urges quick election

SOFIA (Reuters) - Bulgaria's new president Petar Stoyanov was sworn in yesterday and gave his support to opposition demands for a quick general election to end the country's political crisis.

Balloonist to end trans-global flight

CHICAGO (AP) - Millionaire balloonist Steve Fossett is calling it quits. Fossett's ground crew in Chicago says his long-distance flight continues for now, but they expect him to land around 0700 GMT today, either in India or Bangladesh.

Former senator Tsongas dead at 55

BOSTON (AP) - Former US Senator Paul E. Tsongas, who pushed ahead of Bill Clinton to become the Democratic front-runner for president briefly in 1992, died Saturday of pneumonia. He was 55.

Hutus kill 6 in Rwanda

By CHRIS TOMLINSON

KIGALI, Rwanda (AP) - Hutu insurgents attacked Rwanda's third-largest town, leaving six people dead in the most serious rebel assault in more than two years, a senior U.N. official said yesterday.

In an apparently coordinated operation, Hutu militants late Saturday and early yesterday attacked three locations in Ruhengeri, about 96 kilometers northwest of Kigali. Two of the attacks were on aid agency compounds, said the UN official. "We have asked the army to send reinforcements to supply extra security for the agencies working up there," the UN official said.

Three Rwandan staffers died in the compound housing the French aid agencies Doctors of the World and Doctors Without Borders and the British branch of Save the Children, said the UN official. Three soldiers were killed when Rwandan troops responded to the attacks.

One American was hit by gunfire and his leg was amputated in an emergency operation early yesterday morning, said a US Embassy official who spoke on condition of anonymity. The man was to be evacuated later yesterday, the diplomat said.

Violent clashes between the Tutsi-dominated army and Hutu insurgents have increased in the past few weeks, following the return of more than a million Rwandan Hutu refugees from neighboring countries.

The refugees had fled Rwanda in mid-1994 fearing reprisals for the slaughter of more than 500,000 people, most of them Tutsis and politically moderate Hutus. The killing stopped when Tutsi-led rebels seized control of the country in July 1994.

It was the fourth violent incident in a week involving foreigners in Rwanda. Gunmen attacked a hospital staffed with foreign doctors a week ago, struck a UN human rights team last Monday and fired on a UN vehicle on Tuesday. Nobody was killed in those incidents.

Saddam re-establishes link to British arms suppliers

By DOUGLAS DAVIS

LONDON - Iraqi President Saddam Hussein reportedly has revived his British arms acquisition network and within a month may be able to produce Scud missiles capable of carrying conventional and non-conventional payloads.

According to a major report in the London Sunday Times yesterday, Iraqi agents have covertly targeted a number of British companies in London, Birmingham, Southampton and Reading.

The Department of Trade and Industry, which supervises export licenses by British firms, confirmed that it had received reports of suspected Iraqi orders from British companies and would investigate.

One Western businessman who visited an Iraqi installation recently said he had been shown drawings of Scud parts.

At a facility on the outskirts of Baghdad, he was told that plans had been devised to use British machine tools to help make engines for medium-range Scud missiles with a range of 650 kilometers. Production of these missiles is forbidden by UN resolutions.

At another military complex south-west of Baghdad, which has been used to produce precision-engineered parts for tanks and armored vehicles, the businessman learned that machine tools exported to Iraq by Britain's Matrix Churchill in the 1980s were still operational.



Safe Haven

A rescue worker carries to safety an unidentified child who was forced to spend the night in a cave along with nine other people, after their tourist boat sank after hitting rocks while sailing close to Spain's Canary Island of La Palma on Saturday. The boat's captain and a female passenger died in the accident. Five of those rescued are of German nationality. (AP)

Danish bombers targeted British leftists, athletes

COPENHAGEN (Reuters) - Danish extremists arrested in police raids planned to send letter bombs to British leftists and sports personalities married to blacks, Danish Justice Minister Frank Jensen told a newspaper yesterday.

A police court yesterday remanded five Danes for 27 days, the first 13 to be spent in isolation, and freed two on bail after the raids and the retrieval of three letter-bombs posted in nearby Sweden to addresses in London.

"They were intended for people known as left-leaning and sportspeople married to blacks," Jensen told the Danish Berlingske Tidende.

The Politiken newspaper said British police had alerted the

intended recipients and briefed them on what to do with if they received a suspicious package.

The paper said that neo-Nazi literature and symbols were found during Saturday's raids in Copenhagen and in a seaside village north of the capital, along with detonators, a nine-millimeter pistol and a pump-action shotgun.

The only one of the seven to be named by police, 26-year-old Thomas Derry Nakaba, shot a policeman in the groin as detectives forced their way into his home but said he fired because he thought the raiders were leftist enemies out to kill him.

Danish police were alerted to the group's activities by Britain's

Scotland Yard through a police intelligence clearinghouse in Wiesbaden, Germany, newspapers said.

Detectives followed Nakaba to the Swedish port of Malmo, a short ferry ride from Copenhagen, where he posted three devices disguised as video tapes. They were later retrieved by Swedish police and found to contain charges sufficient to maim, but not kill.

British Sky television news on Saturday quoted sources saying Nakaba had connections with an extreme-right British organization, Combat 18, so called after the first and eighth letters of the alphabet - A and H - the initials of Adolf Hitler.

Pluto discoverer dead at 90

LAS CRUCES, New Mexico (AP) - Clyde Tombaugh, the astronomer who discovered the planet Pluto before he even had a college degree, is dead at the age of 90. Tombaugh, who was an astronomy professor at New Mexico State University and founded the school's research astronomy department, died Friday at his home in Mesilla Park, New Mexico.

Tombaugh spotted Pluto, the ninth planet from the sun, in 1930 when he had just turned 24, a Kansas farm boy who didn't yet have a college degree.

On February 18, 1930, he spotted a small shift in the position of one object - the mysterious Planet X, later named Pluto.

"For three-quarters of an hour, I was the only person in the world who knew exactly where Pluto was," he later said.



THE ECONOMIC FORUM

Forum on Business and Economy at the Sheraton Plaza Hotel in conjunction with the Jerusalem Business Center



The Influence of Economic Policy on Development in Israel and Jerusalem

Seminar and Gala Dinner with the participation of

Governor of the Bank of Israel, Prof. Jacob Frenkel
Mayor of Jerusalem, Ehud Olmert MK

Sunday, February 9, 1997, at 6:30 p.m.

Sheraton Plaza Hotel, Jerusalem, 47 King George St., Jerusalem
Moderator: Gad Lior, Head of the Jerusalem Bureau, Yediot Aharonot

Honorary Executive Committee (in alphabetical order):

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Those intending to participate in the Forum are requested to fill out the following form:

To: The Economic Forum, I plan to attend the dinner on Sunday, February 9, 1997 at 6:30 p.m. Registration fee - Forum members - NIS 120; guests - NIS 200.

Name _____ Place of work _____ Position _____

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Tel. (w) _____ Tel. (h) _____ Fax _____

Enclosed is my check payable to The Economic Forum Only, 2 Shmuel Hanagid, Jerusalem 94592, POB 1369, Tel. 02-244789, Fax. 02-246888

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TENDERS

The Israel Electric Corporation wishes to purchase the following goods/services by international tender:

TENDER	DESCRIPTION	Cost of tender documents, Inc. VAT (non-returnable)
585615 CE-53300	U.P.S. Uninterruptible Power Supply System for Rutenberg "B" Power Station Stage A - Submission of technical/commercial details, without prices General Requirements: 1. The supplier must have experience in the field of supplying and commissioning of UPS's 100-120 KVA in power stations. 2. The supplier must have a reference of UPS systems (100 KVA and higher) supplied and commissioned in Israel during the last five years. 3. The supplier must have technical service facilities, i.e. a document describing the organization and number of people involved. 4. The supplier must have the ability to respond to any call twenty-four hours-a-day, and the ability to answer the client's request for services within four hours.	NIS 936

Last date for submitting bids: February 25, 1997, at 11 a.m.

TENDER	DESCRIPTION	Cost of tender documents, Inc. VAT (non-returnable)
587670 CM-650	Rutenberg Power Station Condensate Polishing System Stage A - Submission of technical/commercial details, without prices General Requirements: 1. The supplier must have experience in the last ten years in the design and supply of at least three Cation - Mixed Bed (C-MB) condensate polishing plants operated at ammonia-hydrogen cycle in power plant with sea water cooled condenser. 2. Vessel diameter shall not be greater than 2.8 m.	NIS 1983

Last date for submitting bids: March 10, 1997, at 11 a.m.

CONDITIONS APPLYING TO THE SUBMISSION OF PROPOSALS:

1. Participation in a tender is also subject to complying with the preliminary conditions detailed in the Tender Regulations 1993, Para. 6(a) 1, 2, 3 (i.e., registration as required by law, compliance with mandatory specifications, and the holding of the permits required by law for businesses).

2. If a bidder omits to provide a copy of any permit, permission, license, or any other document required in the pre-conditions, the Israel Electric Corporation may allow him to complete his documentation, and submit such document(s), within a stated time to be determined by the Corporation.

The tender documents may be obtained on Sunday - Thursday, at the Project Supervision Department, 11 Sderot Pal-Yam, Haifa, between 9 a.m. and 12 noon, on submission of a receipt, demonstrating payment (non-returnable) of the cost of the documents into the Corporation's account at the Postal Bank. Payment slips for making such payments are obtainable at the above address (Tel. 04-8615484). Before purchasing the tender documents, they may be perused at the offices of the Project Supervision Department at the above address. Bids must reach the secretariat of the Project Supervision Department, Room 710, 7th floor, Pal-Yam building, Haifa (address as above) by the last date for submitting bids, as stated above.

No undertaking is given to accept the lowest or any bid. NOTE: In appropriate cases, the Electric Corporation will give preference to suppliers, in accordance with the Tender Regulations (Preference for Locally Produced Goods, and Obligation to Extend Commercial Cooperation). The Electric Corporation retains the right to negotiate, where this is legally permissible.

Mus... Foreign labor makes the stage... HELEN KAYE... This is the first...

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.

الجمهورية

The New York Times

Weekly Review

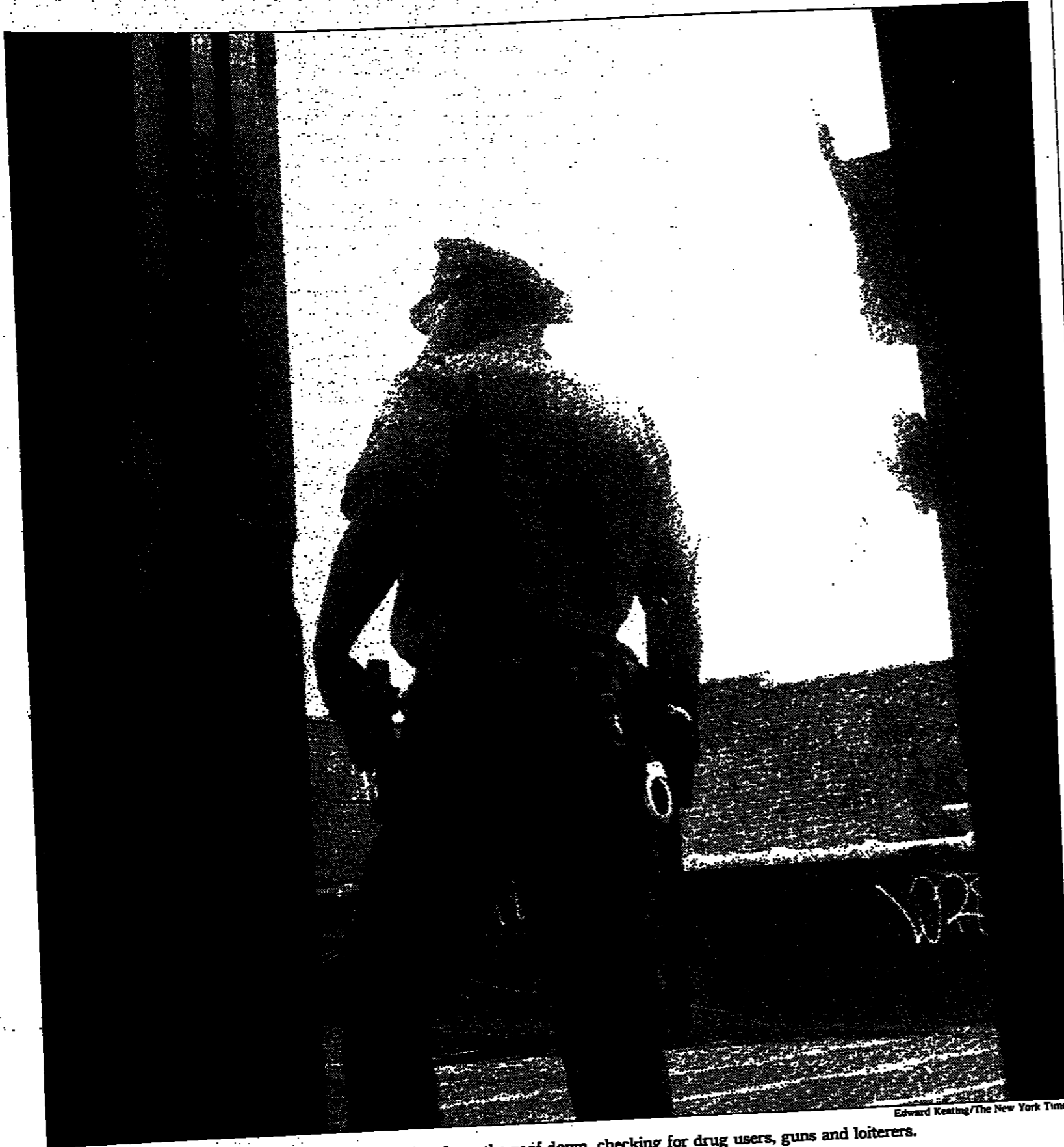
Printed and distributed
in Israel
in association with
The Jerusalem Post

Sunday, January 19, 1997

Vol. CXLVI—No. 50,677

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Whodunit

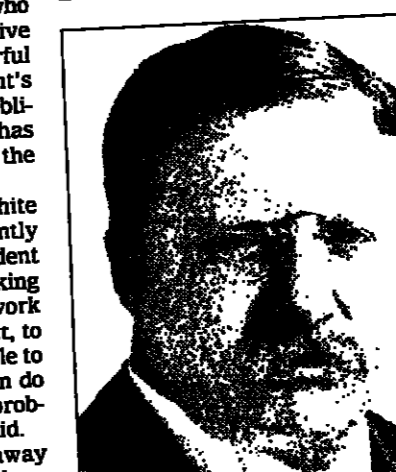
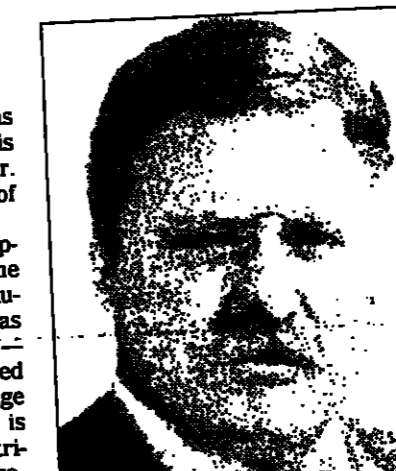


A New York City police officer patrolling a building from the roof down, checking for drug users, guns and loiterers.

Speaking Softly In the Bully Pulpit

By ALISON MITCHELL

AS he approaches his second swearing-in, Bill Clinton, that avid student of history, has been rummaging through the second-term inaugural addresses of Presidents past and thinking about junctures in American history when a leader helped transform the nation. Great Presidents like Franklin D. Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln and great moments of change in society most often come out of the crucible of war or economic turmoil, Mr. Clinton has told his aides. But sometimes a peacetime President can seize the moment. And for at least a year now, Mr. Clinton has been turning for inspiration to Theodore Roosevelt, the roughriding Republican trustbuster from Oyster Bay, L.I. He has praised Roosevelt in speeches as a man who moved the country into the future. He quoted Roosevelt when he designated a



Now Clinton's model Roosevelt is Theodore, not Franklin.

swath of Utah's red rock country as a national monument. Riding his campaign train last summer, Mr. Clinton even called Roosevelt "one of my favorite Presidents ever." Roosevelt has many points of appeal for Mr. Clinton. He became President after the turn of the century, when an agrarian nation was being shaken by industrialization — a time Mr. Clinton has often called analogous to this moment at the edge of a millennium, when America is making the transition from industrialism to the global information age. Roosevelt also was an activist who had an expansive view of executive power, a leader who made powerful use of what he called the President's "bully pulpit." Faced with a Republican Congress, Mr. Clinton, too, has become ever more interested in the oratorical potential in his office.

Michael D. McCurry, the White House press secretary, said recently that in the next term, the President will be looking beyond just working with Congress. "A lot of his work goes to the use of the bully pulpit, to his work with the American people to talk about the things that we can do together to address some of the problems we face," Mr. McCurry said. Yet Mr. Clinton has shied away from his role model's unbridled assaults on the status quo. By his nature, Mr. Clinton tries to smooth over conflict, not provoke it. His preaching, says Wayne Fields, the director of Washington University's Center for the Study of American Culture, is of the "I'm O.K., you're O.K." school. It is not designed to pain the powerful.

Roosevelt, in contrast, gave little oratorical quarter to the corporate interests of his day, though at times his actions were more measured than his words. His speeches were designed to force Congress to support his program of business regulation, or to assure the public that the President was as powerful as the great corporate trusts. He accused "predatory wealth" of blocking his program to help the working man. He lambasted the judiciary, saying it

had failed "to stop the abuses of the criminal rich." Roosevelt explained the need for securities regulation, for income and inheritance taxes, for guarantees that workers have "a larger share of the wealth." By his second term, he found it harder to sway Congress, but he changed the national debate and prepared the way for social legislation by his successors. Some members of Mr. Clinton's party almost seem to be trying to goad the President into being more like Roosevelt. On his way out of office, Robert E. Reich, Mr. Clinton's first-term Labor Secretary, spoke

Continued on page 3

Crime Fighting's About-face

By FOX BUTTERFIELD

IN the face of America's vast crime problem, liberals and conservatives have long clashed over the causes of lawlessness and what to do about it. For liberals, crime must be traced to its roots in poverty, joblessness and racism, deep-seated social and economic ills. Nonsense, conservatives counter, the origins are cultural, stemming from the decline of the family along with the rise of welfare dependency, single motherhood and a permissive social ethos. One thing both sides agree on: there is little the police can do to reduce crime. Taken together, these views add up to the conventional wisdom about crime that has prevailed for 20 years or more. Without profound changes in society, there isn't much anyone can do about crime in this country. Suddenly, new facts have turned this accepted wisdom on its head. For five years, reported crime, especially murder, has been dropping sharply even though the economic plight of the inner cities and the disarray in poor families remain the same. This decline is the longest in 25 years, and when the final figures for 1996 are in, it is likely that the national homicide rate will fall to its lowest level since the 1960's, when an explosion of violence triggered America's

modern crime problem. No one really knows why crime is dropping. "This is a humbling time for all crime analysts," said John J. DiIulio Jr., a professor of politics and public affairs at Princeton University. "It is a puzzlement." Still, a remarkably optimistic new view of crime prevention is emerging among experts, and their revised consensus suggests that law enforcement may make a critical difference

The old wisdom: Police can't do much. The new wisdom: Yes they can.

after all, through innovative and concerted police strategies on guns, teen-agers and petty crimes. Call this the management approach. At the same time, another new theory gaining adherents is that fighting crime is like combating an epidemic whose pattern of infection doesn't follow a tidy mathematical progression. "Acts of violence lead to further acts of violence, creating a contagion effect and a sudden jump in crime rates that is hard to

explain," said John Laub, a professor of criminology at Northeastern University. This may be what happened when the advent of crack cocaine in the mid-1980's produced a sudden, huge increase in violence.

Epidemiologists term this dramatic escalation the "tipping point." Fortunately, the same effect applies once enough measures are taken to contain the epidemic, even though the measures, by themselves, seem far less ambitious than previous efforts to attack crime at its roots.

William J. Bratton, the former New York City Police Commissioner who is credited with introducing some of the successful new law enforcement strategies, said, "I think we are now at another one of those tipping points, only on the way down."

Preliminary F.B.I. data for 1996, released this month, seem to support Mr. Bratton and underscore how mistaken the old wisdom about crime now appears. The biggest decreases in serious and violent crime last year came in the nation's largest cities, precisely those areas where traditional criminology predicted crimes would be the worst.

In the past five years, murders in New York have fallen by 50 percent, to 984 in 1996 from 1,995 in 1992. The rate also dropped in other big

Continued on page 4

The Next Middle East Challenge
Figuring out how to
make the unavoidable
palatable.

By Serge Schmemmann

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Brawl of Democracy

In Russia's
Parliament, an
anything goes
approach.

By Alessandra Stanley

2

Speaking of Gingrich
How technology
threatens privacy, and
protects it.

By John
Markoff

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Inaugural Verse

A nation held
captive by an
Arkansas poet.

By Francis X. Clines

3

The World

The Goal Is Clear, But Not the Road

By SERGE SCHMEMANN

IF a Palestinian state ever comes into being in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, many in the world will wonder what the fuss was all about for so long.

Its borders could probably be sketched today by drawing a line around the major Palestinian population areas and ceding some consolidated settlement blocks and part of the Jordan Valley to Israel. Israel is likely to keep control of airspace and have a strong say in how the water sources are shared, and the Palestinian Army is not likely to have any weapons that could be used to seriously threaten Israel. Both capitals would be called Jerusalem (in English, anyway), with an Israeli Yerushalaim in much of what is now Jerusalem, a Palestinian Al Quds in what is now an array of Arab neighborhoods and villages, and perhaps some joint religious arrangement in the Old City.

So why not just do it? To find out, just read the preceding paragraph to a gathering of Jews or Palestinians. What, an armed Palestinian state within 10 miles of Tel Aviv? Perpetuating Israeli occupation in the West Bank? A redivided Jerusalem? Limiting Palestinian sovereignty? Ceding more of the Land of Israel to a sworn foe of the Jews?

Two Nations, One Birthright

That yawning gap between a pragmatic solution, of which many variants are available, and the tribal passions, internal politics, profound distrust and mutual dislike of the two peoples who are trying to reach it also goes a long way toward explaining why the deal on Hebron that was signed last week took so painfully long. Most of the arrangements for a partial Israeli withdrawal from the city were in themselves relatively straightforward and self-evident, as witnessed by the fact that they fit easily into nine double-spaced pages.

The task was to arrange ways by which Israel could provide security for 450 Jews inside a city of about 150,000 Palestinians. The challenge was to get two men who disliked, distrusted and misunderstood each other to agree on cooperating in a city each claimed as a sacred birthright of his nation.

For more than three months, the battle over every comma and vowel made daily headlines and virtually dominated the lives of the Israeli Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu; the Palestinian leader, Yasir Arafat, and Dennis Ross, the American mediator who rushed among the principals, negotiators and his base in Washington like a circus performer who was trying to keep a dozen wobbly plates spinning on their sticks. And even after the last bitter battle was done, critics on both sides assailed the leaders for

even the smallest compromise.

Given that level of passion over Hebron, it is painful to imagine the savage battles, frustrations and inevitable eruptions of violence that will come when the Israelis, Palestinians and Americans open up hypersensitive issues like Jewish settlements, Palestinian refugees, final borders and Jerusalem.

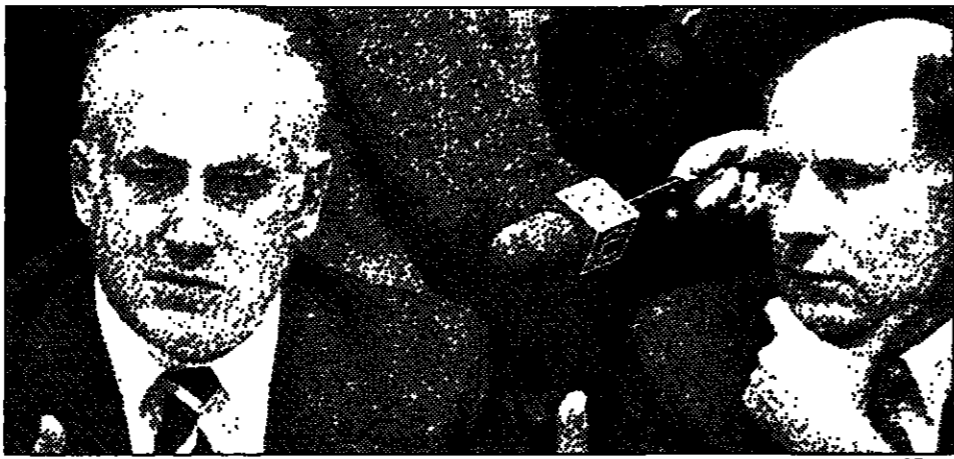
The Map

Yet, as with Hebron, the real challenge will be to find ways of making the unavoidable palatable.

It was noteworthy in this respect that the American "Note for the Record" appended to the Hebron agreement, outlining what each side should do next, came to be known among the negotiators as a "road map," suggesting that the destination was known, and the business at hand was to find the route. And if it worked in Hebron, there is



In Hebron, past a gate that shields a Jewish settlement, Palestinian children played as Israeli soldiers patrolled last Wednesday.



Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu argues for the Hebron plan with political allies.



Yasir Arafat, the Palestinian leader, with King Hussein of Jordan last weekend.

Sharing a sliver of land while still arguing over who got there first.

reason to hope that it could also work in the future. Hebron, after all, has been a microcosm of the whole dispute. It has it all: disputed religious sites, zealous settlers, claims that go back centuries (even millennia), a history of terrible bloodshed, and irreconcilable hatreds between Arabs and Jews.

Of course, heartening as the achievement of a deal on Hebron is, it is not a guarantee for the future.

The very fact that it was 10 months overdue, that virtually every deadline in the Oslo

agreement has been missed, that the very foundation of the Oslo process — land for peace — was so strongly opposed by so many on each side, indicate that the target date of May 1999 for a final settlement was probably a dream.

And the longer the delay, the greater the variables.

Times Change

What if Mr. Arafat dies? Is there another Palestinian with the clout and savvy to pursue the peace? What if the next Israeli Prime Minister is someone like Benny Begin, the inflexible ideologue who quit Mr. Netanyahu's Cabinet because ceding anything to the Palestinians was anathema to him? And the most frightening question: What if the next outbreak of violence leads to the collapse of the entire Oslo framework?

But then, it was not so long ago that few would have imagined a Likud prime minister

At each step to peace, expect a fight over commas and vowels.

regularly meeting with Mr. Arafat, or a hereditary hard-liner like Mr. Netanyahu defending the Oslo framework against members of the Likud? And when a deranged Israeli soldier opened fire on the Arab market in Hebron on New Year's Day, the alacrity with which Mr. Netanyahu and Mr. Arafat rushed in to contain the damage was impressive.

Having come this far, the Israelis and Palestinians are already charting approaches to a goal few people in their predicament have achieved — finding a peaceful way for

two peoples with a long history of hatred and strife to share the same small corner of the Earth. Israelis and Arabs have tried many different solutions — street violence, all-out war, trying to push the enemy off the land or containing hostile populations — but each approach has only served to heighten the national ambitions of the Israelis and Palestinians in turn, and the insecurity that each group feels in the other's shadow.

In the end, the concession they made in Oslo was that the only solution is a fair divorce in which the Palestinians can realize their national ambitions in a way that will allow Israelis to insure their richly deserved security.

But wait a minute, that shrine is mine, my people were here first. . . . What? My people have been here nine centuries. . . . Says who? . . . Just read Deuteronomy! . . . But I have this deed! . . .

Yoo hoo, Demis!

Democracy in Action

Russia's Gross National Legislature

By ALESSANDRA STANLEY

WHEN Communist legislators in the lower house of the Russian Parliament threatened last week to try to impeach President Boris N. Yeltsin — bedridden with double pneumonia — on charges of absenteeism, even some of their own party members blushed.

After all, the legislators themselves, Communist and otherwise, often don't bother to show up for important business. There have been key votes when the speaker of the Duma and all six of his deputies were absent, leaving Anatoly Lukyanov, the hard-line Communist who supported the 1991 coup against Mikhail Gorbachev, in charge.

Voting by proxy is common practice as legislators, in violation of the rules, hand over their electronic voting cards to colleagues. That doesn't always work, though: at an emergency session of the Duma in November, for example, 40 Communists were unable to vote because their voting cards were locked in the whip's safe — and he had left on a junket to Japan with the key in his pocket.

Add to this all-night office parties, widespread corruption, blatant abuse of office perks, fistfights on the Duma floor and a serene confidence in the superiority of the male sex, and you have Russian Men Behaving Badly — with parliamentary immunity.

Free to Be

As a legislative body, the 450-member Duma, along with the upper house of Parliament, is virtually declared, with little power to shape or alter the President's agenda. But as an institution, the Russian Duma is a happy little world free of political correctness, rules of sexual conduct, or ethics investigations.

The Duma operates as the id of the fledgling Russian democracy. Sergei Semyonov, an ultranationalist member of the Duma from Saransk who is deputy chairman of the committee on women, families and youth, lives with three women, and recently proposed a bill to legalize polygamy — because, he says, there aren't enough sober and gainfully employed Russian men to go around.

"The majority of Russian men are too poor to support one family, let alone several," Mr. Semyonov, who is 22 years old, boasted to reporters. "I have the money and energy to keep all my women fully satisfied, materially and physically."

By the ever-sliding standards of the Russian Duma, Mr. Semyonov is a chevalier. The leader of his party, Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy, got into a fistfight on the chamber floor in 1995 and punched Yevgeniya Tishkovskaya (one of 45 women in the Duma) in the face. Later, he



It was Yevgeniya Tishkovskaya vs. Vladimir Zhirinovskiy in one of the Duma's anything-goes debates.

explained with a leer that he was fending off her sexual advances.

Mr. Zhirinovskiy's Liberal Democratic Party is more outré than most, but it is by no means the only political faction spared inhibitions. Last fall, the newspaper Moskovsky Komsomolets published excerpts of a cleaning lady's formal complaint about bipartisan petty thievery — Duma workers had lifted soap, towels, cups, telephones, mirrors, light bulbs and toilet paper. All-night office parties are far from unusual. One night of Duma debauchery got so out of hand that human excrement was found smeared on one of the walls of the Duma building.

No one has been fined, or hauled in front of the subcommittee on ethics, which exists but has almost never sanctioned a member of Parliament.

And that could be one reason their counterparts in Europe and the United States might, at times, feel a little envious.

In the Duma, former Representative Robert K. Dornan, who was tossed out in November in favor of a woman by the voters in his California district, would not have raised a single eyebrow with his denunciation of "lesbian spear-chuckers."

Former Senator Bob Packwood would not be shunned in Russia; he would be asked for dating tips by awestruck Russian colleagues.

No Sweat

House Speaker Newt Gingrich, among many others, would never have to sweat out an ethics hearing in the Russian Duma — the notion that a legislator should not use tax-exempt funds for his own political purposes is nonsensical here.

"There are no financial scandals in the Duma, because nobody even tries to hide their conflicts of interest," explained Dmitri Pinsker, who covers the

Parties and brawls, corruption for all and never a whisper of political correctness. A Congressman could feel . . . envious.

Duma for the respected news magazine Itogi. Nor is there much investigative reporting about the members' more blatant financial irregularities.

"There is almost no way to trace illicit money," Mr. Pinsker said. "There is no oversight and no paper trail. You can't prove anything."

Parliamentary immunity, moreover, attracts candidates who are facing criminal charges, and who want to escape prosecution by becoming lawmakers.

Mr. Pinsker added that despite a rule prohibiting legislators from engaging in commercial business, many do. "It's not hidden," he said. "There are deputies with expensive cars and houses, they just put the business in their wives' name."

He also said sexual harassment wasn't an issue: "It's the norm, our version of the work ethic."

Some American congresswomen detect nostalgia for this sort of standard on Capitol Hill.

"Some of my male colleagues have been in Congress for a very long time, and they do seem to miss the good old days of less accountability and before the gift ban was in place," said Representative Nita Lowey, a Democrat from Westchester.

Ms. Lowey, who has visited Russia several times, says she was appalled by the blatant graft and corruption in both the executive and the legislative branches of the Russian Government, and particularly by the rampant, unapologetic sexism in the Duma. The old Soviet Duma, she said, had better manners: "It seems that the Communist Parliament was more respectful to women than the current body."

Alla Gerber, a legislator from a liberal reform party, who lost her bid for re-election in December, is Jewish as well as female, and has endured stuns from colleagues on the floor on both fronts.

"The main problem is the low cultural level of 80 percent of Duma members," she said. "Most come from the old nomenclatura of the provinces and have an idea what civilized behavior is."

Foreigners view the Duma with a mixture of horror and fascination. So do the reporters who cover it. "The only other parliament I've visited was in Israel," Mr. Pinsker said. "The Knesset was boring."

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

The Nation

'He Said, She Said' And They Clammed Up

By KATHARINE Q. SEELYE

THE times they are a-changing. With that 1960's battle cry, Representative Patricia Schroeder and six of her female House colleagues famously stormed the Senate five years ago on behalf of Anita Hill. In her zeal, Ms. Schroeder, a Colorado Democrat and dean of women in the House, declared that a Senate hearing on Ms. Hill's allegations of sexual harassment against Clarence Thomas would prove "a watershed for women who have traditionally been without power in the workplace."

Now that Paula Jones, another woman without power, has come forward with her own charge of sexual degradation at the hands of a powerful man, Ms. Schroeder and her allies seem to have lost their voice. When the Supreme Court (Justice Thomas among those presiding) heard arguments last week on when Ms. Jones's case might proceed, absent were the sisters who had rallied for Ms. Hill.

"There's not enough hours in the day," Ms. Schroeder, who retired from the House last year and plans to teach at Princeton, said last week in a reluctant telephone interview from her Virginia home. "People are busy. They have only so many hours to breathe. People just don't rally every day. They eat. They work."

From the moment Ms. Jones accused President Clinton of propositioning her in a Little Rock hotel room in 1991, conservatives have challenged those who once wore buttons proclaiming "I believe Anita Hill" to support Ms. Jones with the same enthusiasm.

The challenge, especially in light of published assertions that Ms. Jones makes a more credible case than Ms. Hill, has prompted some women who attacked Justice Thomas but defended President Clinton (in part because he supports abortion rights) to examine the conflict between politics and principle.

Some, like Susan Estrich, manager of Michael Dukakis's 1988 Presidential campaign and now a law professor at the University of Southern California, concede that their principles are colored by politics. Others, like Patricia Ireland, president of the National Organization for Women, argue that they have been more consistent than they get credit for.

But nearly all acknowledge that the contrast has troubling implications. To Ms. Estrich, the Paula Jones case is evidence of a pernicious trend, one begun with Anita Hill — using sex charges for political purposes. "Sex," Ms. Estrich wrote in the Internet magazine *Silve*, "has become just one more weapon in the anti-Clinton business, which is what Clarence Thomas, no doubt, thinks about how it was used against him." In other words, using sex to attack a political figure not only trivializes real cases of sexual exploitation; it relegates any serious policy debate to the background.

Christina Hoff Sommers, author of "Who Stole Feminism: How Women Have Betrayed Women," said the pro-Hill feminists hurt themselves by suggesting that women would not lie about something as serious as sexual abuse. "The movement was based on the sanctity

of the woman's word," she said. "That's come to haunt them when it's used against someone they like."

Like Bob Packwood, many liberals were reluctant to attack Mr. Packwood, the Senate's original champion of abortion rights, when he was accused of making unwanted sexual advances toward women. Ms. Ireland said that after NOW became convinced the charges were true, "we had trouble getting people to come and listen in an off-the-record meeting because they didn't want to go after Packwood — everyone was very scared of losing abortion rights."

Nor did conservative women rush to the defense of the Oregon Republican. "We were happy not to defend him because we wanted him to go down for reasons having to do with welfare and tax reform," said Lisa Schiffren, a former speechwriter for Vice President Dan Quayle. "He was a liberal."

Ms. Schroeder denies any inconsistency in her attitudes toward Ms. Hill and Ms. Jones. For one thing, she says, the Senate initially was not going to hear Ms. Hill's testimony, while Ms. Jones is having her day in court.

Gone Shopping

Ms. Ireland has a more detailed explanation for her absence from the Jones fray. She said she agreed to talk to Ms. Jones in 1994, but when the time came, she said, Ms. Jones was out shopping for a dress. "I found that to be a particularly distasteful action, for people who allegedly wanted our assistance," Ms. Ireland recalled. "She blew us off." (But given the fact that many people early on dismissed Ms. Jones as a woman with "big hair," Ms. Ireland said, "maybe she was right to be concerned about what she was going to look like in court.")

Ms. Ireland also rejects the suggestion that NOW is protective of Mr. Clinton because he is a Democrat. She was arrested outside the White House protesting his policy allowing the military to expel openly gay personnel and, when he signed legislation last year ending the Federal guarantee of welfare, declared that she would not "raise a finger or a dime" to re-elect him. She said his ideological fickleness has left NOW without a party.

Ms. Estrich defended her support for President Clinton in part on the ground that Mr. Clinton "has more class" than to be a sexual abuser. She made her case in an online exchange in *Slate* with Stuart Taylor Jr., who wrote in *The American Lawyer* that Ms. Jones's charges were more serious and more credible than Ms. Hill's.

Ms. Estrich, who was raped more than 20 years ago, says that Mr. Clinton is not the type. "Racists and harassers are not generally sexy guys who like women and step over the line," she wrote in *Slate*. "They are, in my experience, very angry men with very negative, hostile — even violent — views of women, which is why, when you're on the receiving end, it feels like violence and not sex. It is."

But she also acknowledges constructing a defense that conforms to her politics: "You believe in principle. I believe in politics. Here is what I learned in law school. I learned that if you push any legal questions hard enough and far enough, principle turns into politics."



In 1991, women House members marched up the Capitol for Anita Hill. For Paula Jones it's a different story.

Clinton in the Bully Pulpit

The 105th Congress: A Study in Sameness

THE more Congress changes, the more it remains the same, at least in everything except party affiliation. For all the talk about how the new Republican Congress two years ago brought a new kind of citizen lawmaker to Washington, the percentage of House members with prior experience in elected office went from 67 in 1993 (the 103d Congress) to 66 in 1995 (the 104th Congress), and stayed at 66 in 1997. Indeed, when it comes to religion, marital status, education, race, sex and age, the differences from one Congress to the next are almost indistinguishable. The Senate seems to change a little more, because it's smaller; the presence of four more Catholic Senators this year, for example, means 4 percent more Catholics than in 1995.

But there are two statistics that show significant change. The first echoes, or even exaggerates, a visible change in the population. It is the steady decline in the number of military veterans in Congress. The other major shift, though smaller, may be more important, perhaps even revolutionary: a modest but steady decline in the percentage of lawyers in Congress over the last four years. But don't cheer yet. Lawyers still make up 40 percent of the House of Representatives and 56 percent of the Senate.

ADAM CLYMER

Congress	House			Senate		
	103d	104th	105th	103d	104th	105th
Republicans	41%	53%	52%	43%	52%	55%
Democrats	59	47	48	57	48	45
Men	89	89	88	94	92	91
Women	11	11	12	6	8	9
Average age	52	51	52	58	58	56
Freshmen	25	20	17	13	11	15
White	86	86	87	96	96	96
Black	9	9	8	1	1	1
Hispanic	4	4	4	0	0	0
Asian-American	1	1	1	2	2	2
American Indian	0	0	0	1	1	1
Prior elected exp.	67	66	66	76	80	81
Lawyers	44	41	40	60	58	56
Advanced degrees	65	63	65	74	72	70
Military experience	40	35	31	61	54	48
Married	85	85	85	85	86	85
Religious affiliation:						
Protestant	61	60	60	59	57	57
Catholic	27	29	29	23	20	24
Jewish	8	6	6	10	9	10
Other/none	4	5	5	8	14	9

Sources: Congressional Quarterly, Almanac of American Politics

Continued From Page 1

out against the breakdown of the implicit social compact of the post-World War II era: when companies prospered, they shared the prosperity with the workers.

For example, he said, corporate America currently gives senior executives generous health and retirement benefits, while only 14 percent of workers earning \$10,000 to \$20,000 are covered by 401(k) retirement programs and only 34 percent by a pension plan.

"It has never been economics alone that defines America," Mr. Reich said. "If we choose as a culture to push back against the economic forces that would otherwise divide us, it is within our ability to do so. And the consequence of choosing otherwise — by pretending that the choice is not ours to make — is to cease being a society."

But during the campaign year just past, Mr. Clinton chose to emphasize the good news about the economy — job growth, reduced deficits and stable prices — while giving nods to Mr. Reich's concerns by saying that those at risk in the new economy should be helped by tax cuts for education and small government steps to make health insurance and pensions somewhat more secure.

Occasionally he reverted to the populist tones of his 1992 campaign. But when he did, political consultants were on hand to remind him, as Dick Morris recounts in his recent book, that when his speeches contained only good economic news and not the mixed message, voter approval rose by 20 percent.

So instead, Mr. Clinton used his bully pulpit not to afflict the comfortable — whose campaign cash he was assiduously soliciting — but to highlight popular poll-tested ideas such as youth curfews or school uniforms. When he addressed the themes of corporate responsibility, he did so by showcasing companies that were doing something extra for their workers.

"Teddy Roosevelt had very clear causes in which he was also clearly the leader," said Mr. Fields of Washington University. "That's less obvious with Clinton. The issues he's carrying have lots of people who represent them and often he's back in the pack on them. He's for improving education, a lot of popular and good things that have a lot of support, but there is no particular agenda in which he seems to be out front."

Mr. Clinton's aides say that the President now plans to turn his eloquence and moral suasion to education and welfare. Those, of course, are areas where he might have had a more direct role if he had not signed Republican legislation that gave states the primary responsibility for welfare policy and if he had not agreed with Republican governors that education standards should be a state matter.

But he still hopes to bring about change by holding up positive models to the nation. "So when business and communities join together to provide jobs for welfare recipients, I will be there," he said recently. "When parents and state legislators work to establish and uphold the toughest standards for our schools, I will be there. When communities band together to bring values, discipline and hope to their children through school uniforms or imposing curfews or enforcing truancy laws, I will continue to be there."

Is there enough bully in that kind of pulpit? When Mr. Clinton's legacy is in the hands of historians, they may be better able to decide whether the President was leading or simply cheerleading.

Inaugural Poetry: The Ode Not Taken

By FRANCIS X. CLINES

ACROSS four years in office, President Clinton has made familiar that near-teary gesture of seeming touched in public by a story, a phrase, a humble presence, and of punctuating it with the patriarchal smile and head-bobbing display of approval patented by a predecessor, Ronald Reagan. At his second inauguration tomorrow, Americans might look for such a moment from Mr. Clinton when Miller Williams, an Arkansas poet, rises to honor him in a burst of inspiration ordered up for the occasion.

Should Mr. Clinton oblige with a Gipster take as he did four years ago for Maya Angelou's reading of her "On the Pulse of Morning," he will merit credit for helping the citizenry negotiate one of the more awkward gestures of American life: the pause by a mass audience for a reading of poetry to mark a public occasion.



Miller Williams of Arkansas.

Much as heads are inevitably bowed in public upon the cue to hear the word of God, so the inaugural audience will seem to listen extra hard, some peering unblinkingly, as if that's the trick to getting a poem's meaning. Jean Cocteau, the French author and film maker, could have had in mind this captive American audience, so ear-boxed after a campaign year of sound bites, when he declared, "Poetry is indispensable — if only I knew what for."

Unless Mr. Williams has the mass-audience knack of his daughter, the singer Lucinda Williams ("Passionate Kisses," "Hot Blood" and other lyrical turns on middle-aged mournfulness), the grayer heads in the national audience may drift off to recall Robert Frost's reading on the icy day of John F. Kennedy's inauguration 38 years ago. Facing a glaring sun and buffeting winds, the poet had to scarp his new work and recite "The Gift Outright" from memory. "The land was ours before we were the land's," the 86-year-old man ad-libbed, his plight as poignant as his poem.

Poets themselves best describe the pearls-before-swine risk of populist versifying. Oscar Wilde sneered, "All bad poetry springs from genuine feeling." That humble attentiveness as a throng is presented with a poem leaves that poetry somewhat improved your

life," John Ashberry once noted. "I think people confuse it with the Salvation Army." Others are unamused. "Anyone who regards poetry as an entertainment, as a 'read,' commits an anthropological crime, in the first place, against himself," warned Joseph Brodsky, who revered poetry as "simply talking back to the language itself."

Miller Williams, an amiable man and regional poet who admitted to turning to a glass of bourbon in advance of his muse the other night, sounds awed by the prospect of trying to engage a vast political audience with what Marianne Moore termed "the primal necessity" of poetry.

"When I'm feeling grand, I tell myself I want to read a poem worthy of the American people," said the 66-year-old poet. "And when I'm myself, I say: God, just don't let me embarrass my friends." He knew the Clintons casually 20 years ago when they taught law at the University of Arkansas, where he directs the university's publishing house.

The poet promises the poem will be short, 38 to 40 lines. "It's about the American idea," he said recently. "I'm still turning my words over. I don't want to rattle that box too much."

Hardly as well known as Ms. Angelou, Mr. Williams is aware of the fresh celebrity and sales that her reading generated four years ago. "I would welcome it, of course," he said. "I don't write poems to keep them secret." His work uses plain-sounding language in dramatic monologues and narratives, often with quirky themes and titles. "Raising a Glass to a Passing of Some Importance and Coming to Terms With the Limitations of Art" begins, "Oh Laurel, oh Hardy, oh Spanky, Hal Roach is dead."

Can the inaugural crowd muster appreciation for the poet's work, or must politeness suffice? "I certainly don't expect anyone to take their hands out of their pockets to applaud, not in that temperature," he said.

President Kennedy made a show of appreciating poetry to distinguish his inauguration, inviting Frost whose work at poetry was nothing less than "a way of taking life by the throat." Mr. Kennedy himself returned the honor when, a month before his assassination, he dedicated the Robert Frost Library at Amherst College with some starkly political musings on poetry. "When power leads man towards arrogance, poetry reminds him of his limitations," he said. "When power corrupts, poetry cleanses."

The Nation

At the New Frontier of Eavesdropping

By JOHN MARKOFF

If only Representative John A. Boehner of Ohio had prevailed upon his wife to buy a digital cellular phone instead of a conventional analog model. Then, while cruising past the waffle shop in Lake City, Fla., John and Alice Martin would have merely heard static on their Radio Shack scanner instead of House Speaker Newt Gingrich.

The Florida janitor and his wife, whose recording of the Speaker's conversation with Mr. Boehner and some other Republican colleagues set off a fight in the House ethics committee last week, inadvertently drew national attention to the ease with which it is possible to eavesdrop in the information age. They also wrote a new chapter in the high-tech spy-vs.-spy war that is as old as American communications technology itself.

As Americans outfit themselves with a dazzling array of electronic communications gadgets — cell phones, portable phones, baby monitors, pagers, personal digital assistants, interactive cable systems, laptop computers — their expectations of privacy are being redefined.

Pre-Computer Protections

This is happening because the rapid emergence of consumer-oriented computer and communications technologies is exerting powerful pressure on protections legislated in the pre-computer era.

On the one hand, computers, fiber optic and wireless communications networks raise the specter of the most invasive Orwellian possibilities. But at the same time, data

American ingenuity invades privacy — the House Speaker's, for example — at every turn of technology.



scrambling, or cryptography, technologies hold out the promise of absolute privacy and anonymity — a threat so fearsome to Government and law enforcement officials that until late last year the technology was listed with munitions protected from export.

"Everyone wants to come up with the ultimate privacy weapon, but for every weapon there's a counter-weapon for snooping," said Alan F. Westin, a political science professor at Columbia University.

By themselves, technological changes have always presented a challenge to individual privacy rights. "The entire concept is only 100 years old," said Carey Heckman, a professor of law at Stanford University. "Privacy is still not completely defined."

The invention of the telegraph in the 1840's was soon followed by linemen who would climb the poles to tap the wires. That led to states passing anti-telegraph tapping laws, but businessmen still carried code books to protect their communications.

In the 1880's and 1890's, anti-telephone wiretapping laws quickly followed as the brand new voice communication technology reached the mass market. Still, telephone eavesdroppers often went undetected.

As early as the advent of shortwave radio at the beginning of this century, laws were enacted to protect the confidentiality of ship-to-shore communications, but ham radio became a fad as people would sit in their dens and listen to the traffic.

It was only as recently as 1967 that the Supreme Court, in Katz v. United States, determined that the F.B.I.'s use of electronic devices to listen to and record telephone conversations without a warrant constituted a violation of the Fourth Amendment's unreasonable search and seizure provisions.

That ruling defined many modern notions about privacy and freedom from high-tech surveillance. But while the 1986 Electronic Communications Privacy Act extended earlier laws to include privacy protection for cellular telephone users, it also reduced the penalty for intercepting such communications from a felony to a \$500 fine.

Moreover, the law specifically exempted from protection eavesdropping on electronic transmissions between home portable telephones and base stations.

The Martins, it seems, were simply taking part in an increasingly popular American sport: eavesdropping on their neighbors by using radio scanning devices.

The Martins, who said they happened upon the Republicans' call when the vacationing

Mr. Boehner drove into their cellular neighborhood, say they taped the conversation, using a small recorder they carried in their car, to pass on to their grandchildren.

While intercepting calls is clearly illegal, there is no shortage of easily available and simple modifications to over-the-counter radio scanners to permit tapping into supposedly off-limits cellular frequencies.

Indeed, there's no need to even go to the trouble of modifying the scanner: standard cellular phones come equipped with the built-in capability to scan the same radio frequencies. It's only necessary to find the World Wide Web page where some radio-scanning enthusiast has posted the secret-key sequence to transform a standard cell phone into a scanner. Several models on the market today contain this feature, supposedly hidden in the innards of the palm-sized electronic devices for technicians performing diagnostics and repairs.

E-Mail Alert

Moreover, the advent of computer technologies and the Internet have given broad new power to high-tech snoops. A thriving computer underground makes use of secret programs called packet filters to conduct surveillance on the millions of electronic mail messages sent every day. Unlike cellular telephone snooping, which can only pick up a conversation within a range of a mile or so, packet filters permit data thieves to target all communications from a single address, invisibly making copies of targeted messages to be read later.

Digital cellular phones provide limited protection from casual eavesdroppers — they require the power of a computer, and not merely a tampering with the frequencies,

to interpret a signal — but real privacy protection is likely to be elusive in the wireless digital era as well.

Many phone companies are now rushing to introduce new digital services that provide better sound quality. But when security standards were set for the new systems five years ago, technical experts from the Government discouraged the phone companies from building in coding systems that would be difficult to break. Moreover, the phone companies themselves decided that real privacy was not a major issue.

"Time to market turned out to be more important than real security," said John Gilmore, a board member of the Electronic Frontier Foundation, an organization dedicated to protecting privacy rights.

Indeed, in recent weeks the supposedly secret formula for scrambling digital wireless phone calls was posted to an Internet mailing list. That virtually insures that hackers will soon create a way to modify scanners like the one the Martins used, making digital cell phone calls just as vulnerable as analog calls are today.

"There's a period in which privacy prevails over surveillance," said Mr. Westin, "but it's never for very long."

Crime Fighting's About-face

Continued From Page 1

cities where the police have adopted new tactics: in Houston by 49 percent, Chicago by 16 percent and Boston by 62 percent.

It is difficult to overstate how different the new view of policing is. As recently as 1990, Travis Hirschi, an influential criminologist, in a book titled "A General Theory of Crime" (Stanford University Press), wrote, "No evidence exists that augmentation of police forces or equipment, differential patrol strategies or differential intensities of surveillance have any effect on crime rates."

The seeds of the new approach were sown by Mr. Bratton when he took charge of the New York City Transit Authority police in 1990. Following the advice of George Kelling, a criminologist, Mr. Bratton instituted a program of trying to head off more serious crimes by cracking down on minor ones like turnstile-jumping and panhandling. Later, as commissioner, Mr. Bratton added further elements to his management strategy, using computer-generated statistics to target crime hot spots and making his subordinates responsible for reaching crime-reduction goals, the way a businessman demands increased profits.

But, cautioned James Q. Wilson, a professor of management at the University of California at Los Angeles, improved police work is not the whole story. In Los Angeles, Professor Wilson said, "the police may not be part of the story at all," since murders have dropped there by 37 percent over the past five years despite poor police leadership, bad morale and a decline in arrests.

Instead, Professor Wilson said, it is important to note that the adult homicide rate has been declining since 1981, and that the only reason the homicide rate rose in the late 1980's was that juvenile violence tripled with the advent of crack. This form of cocaine brought youths into the drug trade and created a demand for automatic handguns. Many teen-agers suddenly wanted a gun for safety or prestige.

Unlike adult crime, teen-age crime "follows a fad-like pattern, where the changes come quickly," Profes-

sor Wilson said. Just as teen-agers' tastes in clothing are driven by trends, so was their jump into crack culture. But when they saw the cost in death, hospitalization and prison time, many turned away, he said.

Geoffrey Canada, the president of the Rheedlen Centers for Children and Families in Harlem, who counsels poor children, said he has witnessed a change among 14-, 15- and 16-year-olds in the past five years. The toll of death in their families, tougher police tactics and stepped-up efforts by neighborhood groups to combat violence have combined to reduce involvement in the drug trade.

The drug market is still there, Mr. Canada said, but it is more stable now, back in the hands of older people who treat it like a business.

"When you had 15-year-olds selling crack, they were wild cowboys who shot off their guns if somebody dissed them," he said.

There are several other possible explanations for the decline in murder. The development of hospital trauma centers has saved more gunshot victims from death. The ban on assault weapons and the Brady law, requiring a five-day waiting period to purchase a handgun, have made it harder for criminals to obtain guns. Longer prison sentences have removed some career criminals from the streets, though the threat of longer sentences may not actually deter crime.

Given this plenitude of possible causes, it may be that "this is a case where the whole is far greater than the sum of its parts," said Jeffrey Fagan, the director of the Center for Violence Research and Prevention at Columbia University.

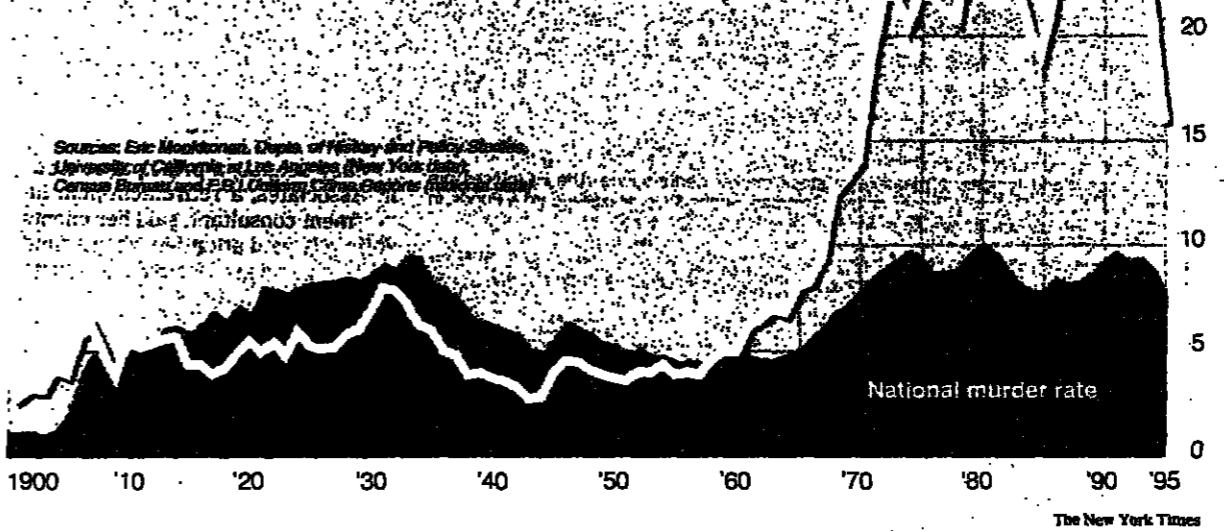
Homicide Isn't Human Nature

This, said Professor Fagan, would also fit in the epidemiological theory of a "tipping point," where a number of small factors help reduce the epidemic faster than can be logically explained.

There is no guarantee, of course, that the drop in murder will last just because it has declined for five years. Some experts are worried that the rapidly rising

Crime of the Century

New York City's murder rate, like the nation's, has ebbed and flowed throughout the century, but the most recent decline is notable for its speed and size. Murder rates are shown per 100,000 population.



popularity of methamphetamines, or speed, in the Southwest may turn it into something like crack was in the mid-1980's, an unforeseen catalyst that drives up crime rates. But the recent decrease does illustrate an important point that often gets forgotten in the shrill public debate over crime: there is nothing immutable in human nature about homicide.

Roger Lane, a historian at Haverford College, calculates the murder rate in England in the 13th and 14th centuries was at least 20 to 25 per 100,000, two to three times the 1995 American rate of 8 per 100,000.

Most of these murders took place in the countryside, where peasants, who drank beer as a daily beverage, carried knives for eating and quarterstaves for walking on muddy roads. Quarrels between neighbors escalated into violence, with no legal authority to settle disputes.

"Whatever your prejudices, there were no guns, no blacks, no cities larger than Kokomo, Ind.," said Professor Lane, the author of a forthcoming book, "Murder in America: A History" (Ohio State University Press). "Religion, tradition, the community and attachment to the family were all powerful," he said, and hanging was the penalty for any felony.

While some criminologists remain skeptical that the current decline in crime can continue without fundamental economic and social changes, Felton Earls, a professor of child psychiatry at the Harvard School of Public Health, says he believes improved police work may help troubled neighborhoods.

"This could be the leading edge of greater change," said Professor Earls, "because reduced crime brings local neighborhood life under better control."

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Please Stop Thinking About Tomorrow

By Richard Norton Smith

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. — The President approached his second inauguration with a chip on his shoulder. His volcanic temper — according to his personal secretary, no sound on earth compared to that of the President of the United States swearing a blue streak — had been severely tried by press attacks alleging undue influence in his Administration by foreign interests. It was a resentful chief executive who repeated his oath of office, delivered an address of 135 words and took his leave, no doubt consoling himself with the thought that republics are notoriously ungrateful.

Of all the precedents established by George Washington, it is safe to say that this is one Bill Clinton will not emulate tomorrow as he stands on the East Front of the Capitol whose cornerstone Washington laid more than two centuries ago. On the surface, Mr. Clinton's America bears little resemblance to the patchwork puzzle of former colonies bonded by Washington's prestige and an untested Constitution. The United States in 1789 counted fewer people than Los Angeles does today. The President employed more people at Mount Vernon than he did in the entire executive branch.

And yet... among Washington's most contemporary, and least welcome, historical legacies is the second-term jinx. His final years in office marked by loss and disillusionment, Washington endured savage criticism of his judgment and even patriotism.

But if Washington's second term was unhappy, it was also heroic. Today, our first President may inspire more awe than affection among his countrymen, to whom he reappears each February to sell appliances and used cars, the ultimate Dead White Male.

Yet we still revere Washington for the personal sacrifices he made in allowing his cherished reputation to be shredded by the very forces of liberty he had set in motion.

Politics is theater, and Washington was our first actor-President. Ever since, playing to history has been an occupational hazard of second-term Presidents.

But the office that T.R. reshaped at the beginning of the century bears scant resemblance to the one Mr. Clinton occupies at its end. Forces unique to his time conspired to shift authority and visibility from Congress to the Roosevelt White House.

Richard Norton Smith is a historian and former speechwriter for Bob Dole. His book "Patriarch: George Washington and the New American Nation" is being published this month in paperback.



Richard McGinnis

sacking of Douglas MacArthur, is seen in retrospect as a painful necessity.

History rewards the risk takers. Only those Presidents who are willing to lose for the sake of principle, it suggests, rank among the immortals.

In NAFTA, the successful Mexican bailout and his ongoing efforts to remake the Democratic Party in a more centrist image, Bill Clinton can justifiably claim to have broken with the past in ways that belie his cautious reputation.

Clinton can ignore the historians in the gallery.

For one who talks so much about the future, Mr. Clinton displays an unusual interest in the past. Among his predecessors, the President is said to be particularly enamored of Theodore Roosevelt, a towering figure who achieved greatness despite the absence of war.

But the office that T.R. reshaped at the beginning of the century bears scant resemblance to the one Mr. Clinton occupies at its end.

Meanwhile, T.R.'s bully pulpit has lost much of its power to move and inspire, just as the Presidency itself has been diminished by the end of the cold war.

By definition, a pulpit affords a stage for moral leadership. And while it is unlikely that the V-chip and school uniforms will earn historical applause on a level with Lyndon Johnson's summons to racial justice, or Woodrow Wilson's calls for national self-determination, this does not

mean that Mr. Clinton lacks for issues with which to achieve historical significance.

Reforming entitlements, balancing the budget, draining the campaign finance swamp and making good on his pledge to find humane alternatives to creating government institutions: The opportunities to lead snoop around Mr. Clinton's head like barn swallows.

But to realize his promise, the President must look beyond the permanent campaign with which he and other modern chief executives have surrounded themselves, and which adds yet another layer of artifice and calculation to an office whose moral authority has already been eroded by too many Rose Garden ceremonies, public relations gestures and crass spin doctors.

Edmund Wilson declared that the biographer Carl Sandburg was the worst thing to happen to Abraham Lincoln since John Wilkes Booth. Wilson never met Dick Morris.

Let me suggest a pair of role models. Whatever their differences in temperament and ideology, both Harry Truman and Dwight Eisenhower knew their history — and themselves — well enough to let the chips fall where they might.

As such, they were worthy successors to Washington. So forget the academic models, Mr. President. Discard the polling data. Cashier the consultants. Follow your instincts, apply your considerable intelligence and awesome political skills.

and abroad, today and in historical retrospect — are not the rock-worshipping West Bank rabbis and their fundamentalist followers or the aging Beginistas of his party.

The vast majority of Israelis, including Likudniks, want peace and are ready to give away territory to get it.

The Hebron deal resolves a conflict.

in 1996 out of party loyalty, or because his opponent, Shimon Peres, was an inelectable candidate.

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Liberties MAUREEN DOWD

Stolen Moments

WASHINGTON — Just when you think Bill and Newt will congeal into one big, depressing, gelatinous glob of smarmy behavior, just when you think the aroma of mendacity and hypocrisy spreading from the Supreme Court to Capitol Hill to the White House will spoil the inaugural, just when you think the whole system will crash down because the public is inured to everyone talking high and acting low, you get a moment.

Not a "defining moment" either. "The defining moment" is an illusion perpetrated by politics and television to make something passing seem like something lasting.

There are no contradictions anymore. There are only lofty moments followed by sordid moments, moments of pleasing one group, followed by moments of pleasing another group.

Consider Friday's Gingrich moment. He topped his own peerless record forchutzpah when he went before a Republican meeting to talk about how America must reach out for moral purpose and godliness, even as the House ethics subcommittee leveled the scorching judgment that Mr. Gingrich had spent years showing "disregard" for standards of conduct — including flouting his agreement with the subcommittee not to orchestrate a counterattack that would safeguard his re-election as Speaker.

Consider the Clinton moment: With his best misty look, the President presided over lovely ceremonies honoring black soldiers from World War II and the World War II veteran he defeated in '96.

But then he dispatched an aide to whine to The Washington Times that he felt "used" by his friends, John Huang and Charles Yah Lin Trie, in their zealous attempt to get the money he needed for re-election.

Finally there was the Dole moment, especially poignant in the

midst of this self-consciously noble Renaissance Weekend (excuse me, Reformation Weekend) of an inaugural, featuring "intellectuals" and celebrities having "empowerment dialogues" on the Mall.

Accepting the Medal of Freedom, Bob Dole was funny and moving. He talked about honor in politics, about aiming for the kind of courage it took to push the Civil Rights Act.

The Reformation inauguration.

that it's no longer DoleGingrich.) But he did want his speech to point up from the muck.

After his breezy appearances on comedy shows and in ads — asked if he will give the money from his Visa Super Bowl commercial to charity, he replied, "Partly" — Mr. Dole was deluged. "Oughta see the mail saying 'Geez, why weren't you like that in the campaign?'

I told him about the plywood Clinton-Gore Bridge to the Future erected for the inaugural.

But he's made peace with the President he once scorned. He sent, under his Schnauzer Leader's name, a Christmas stocking to Socks with catnip and a golf ball. Mr. Clinton sent back a thank you note that read: "If a dog can reach out to a cat, who knows what wonders of cooperation this new year can work?"

It was a moment.

Foreign Affairs

THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

The Unsilent Majority

When you stop and think about it, the fact that the Israeli parliament voted 87 to 17 to carry out the Hebron withdrawal and further redeployments in the West Bank is an amazing political event.

The fact that their lawmakers voted to get out of Hebron by that margin — despite a Likud Government that came into office only seven months ago looking to avoid such a deal — underscores the degree to which this process is now being driven in Israel by a silent majority that wants to keep

relations or to really crack down on Palestinian terrorists — unless they start to nurture a domestic constituency for the relationship with Israel.

"For years now the Arabs who made peace with Israel have wanted the fruits of peace without the obligations of peace and without the relationships that peace mandated," said Middle East expert Stephen P. Cohen.

"In the past, they moved ahead with Israel by shutting up their people. But I don't think they can move ahead, even on the minimum demands Israel wants, without putting up their people — without involving them more in this process.

Do they have an Arab partner?

Oslo moving forward. This agreement was pushed from the bottom up, not the top down.

The only question in Israel now is how much land, and the only ones who can answer that question are the Arabs, by making clear how much peace.

But here's the question: Can the Arabs provide even that lowest-common-denominator peace? Now that the Israeli public has forced a consensus on land for peace from the bottom up, the Arabs are going to have to force a consensus on this issue in their countries from the top down.

Some people may regard such compromise as selling out. Most Israelis see it differently. It is reassuring to discover that behind the rhetorical fire and brimstone, our Prime Minister is just a politician for whom nothing, save his own self-interest, is sacred.

The Arabs should notice something here. Netanyahu has done a huge act of Sadat-like significance, but neither the Israeli press, nor world press, has given him Sadat-like heroic accolades.

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Netanyahu Does the Politic Thing

By Ze'ev Chafetz

JERUSALEM — Since Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu took office more than six months ago, his true identity has been the subject of intense speculation.

Is he the uninhibited superbawk who led wild street demonstrations who the Oslo accords two years ago, we have wondered, or is he the statesman who pledged on the campaign trail to honor that agreement? Is he a true believer in Jewish nationalism or is he a pragmatist with a knack for fooling the masses with hard-line rhetoric?

Well, we now know. By signing the Hebron agreement and running it through his very reluctant Cabinet, the real Bibi Netanyahu finally stood up. He is (his own disingenuous disclaimer notwithstanding) a man of

the center, a dove in hawk's plumage. — To say yes to Hebron, Mr. Netanyahu had to jettison 50 years of revisionist orthodoxy about the indivisibility of the Land of Israel.

Why has Mr. Netanyahu moved away from his longtime not-one-inch position? The least compelling explanation is that he buckled under American pressure.

Nor is it likely that he was inspired by a sudden conversion to the Labor Party's view that it is morally wrong for Israel to go on ruling Palestinians and that ending the occupation will usher in a New Middle East. It seems

much more likely that the real reasons for the Prime Minister's hunch to the center are political and personal.

The Hebron deal resolves a conflict.

in 1996 out of party loyalty, or because his opponent, Shimon Peres, was an inelectable candidate.

Ze'ev Chafetz, a columnist for The Jerusalem Report, is the author of the forthcoming novel "The Project."

THEATER

Donal McCann: A Great Actor's Dramatic Challenge

By BENEDICT NIGHTINGALE

HOW best to describe that bleak, bunched figure, with his gray-pumice face, scraped head and black, staring eyes? The London reviewers were variously reminded of the mad King Lear cowering in his hovel during the storm, of Samuel Beckett's derelicts babbling out their tales of suffering, of some ascetic medieval martyr, of the stripped and beaten Jesus and of the grisly lumps of bare human flesh that Lucian Freud likes to paint.

But on another question their critical consensus was absolute. Seldom has there been acclaim so universal as there was for the Irish actor Donal McCann when he arrived in 1995 at the Royal Court Theater in London in "The Steward of Christendom," a play that opened yesterday at the Brooklyn Academy of Music's Majestic Theater.

Donal who? In his own country, Mr. McCann, at 53, is widely regarded as the finest actor of them all. In the words of the influential critic and columnist Fintan O'Toole, he achieves "unutterable greatness" in the play as Thomas Dunne, the Roman Catholic who was chief superintendent of the Dublin police while Ireland lurched toward independence from Britain and then into civil war.

But during his long career, Mr. McCann has appeared surprisingly seldom in England and still less often in America. Maybe you saw

Even rehearsals for 'The Steward of Christendom' were tough, admits Ireland's stage sovereign.

him as the anguished husband in John Huston's last movie "The Dead," or as the Irish sculptor in Bernardo Bertolucci's recent "Stealing Beauty," or perhaps as the alcoholic father in Neil Jordan's film "The Miracle." But you would barely have had time to blink had you caught him on his last New York City stage, for Brian Friel's "Wonderful Town" collapsed almost as soon as it opened in 1993 on Broadway.

In that piece he brought a mix of toughness, cynicism and defeat to the role of a Dublin bookmaker with financial troubles, a suicidal wife and a sexual yearning for his sister-in-law. It was a complex, contradictory role, yet still not as emotionally challenging as the one he plays in Sebastian Barry's "Steward of Christendom." There, he is an old man desperately in search of the peace that has been fractured by the death of a son, the hostility of his daughters, and memories of the times he tried loyally to serve, first the British Crown, then the Irish Government of Michael Collins. The role requires that the performer be both a bag of decaying bones and a man in spiritual torment. He must, in effect, be a ghost haunting the catacombs of his own past.

Is there an actor anywhere in the British Isles better equipped than Mr. McCann to fulfill that job description? The director Max Stafford-Clark didn't think so when he cast the play two years ago. He believes that Mr. McCann "has a huge emotional range — not only access to emotions that English actors find very hard, but enormous technique as well." Sent a script of the play while he was making a television film in Yorkshire, Mr. McCann devoured it at one sitting and, he says, fell in love with the

Benedict Nightingale is chief theater critic of The Times of London.



Donal McCann and Anjelica Huston in "The Dead" (1987)

language, the characterization and, not least, the character's background.

Soon after, Mr. Barry, the author, picked up the phone to hear a strange voice at the other end growl: "Why have you been robbing my childhood?" It was not a madman but Mr. McCann paying him a compliment.

Offstage, in the bustling dining room of the Gresham Hotel in Dublin, where part of "The Dead" was filmed, Mr. McCann recollected the call: "I thought Sebastian had stolen part of me because Dunne's memories of being in the country were so real. I could see it and smell it. I used to go away for the summer to where my mother's family had this tiny farm. And I knew where the character was coming from."

In his rumpled gray jacket and drab open-necked shirt, the actor looks like what he actually is: a fellow who enjoys regular trips to the betting shop, drops the odd four-letter word and admits to having been "a notorious drinker" before he gave up alcohol a few years ago. He sips mineral water, smokes when he isn't eating and talks about acting with no hint of the pretension that sometimes afflicts lesser talents.

He did not prepare for "The Steward of Christendom" by doing masses of research into Irish history or by "worrying about what shoes I might wear" but by borrowing Brian Friel's cottage in Donegal and immersing himself in the text. "My method? Read, read, read, read, read. Trust the play. Everything is there in what's on the page, though you must try and find what's behind the words too. With 'The Steward,' I found myself discovering new things the 20th time I read it." Add a belief in coming to the rehearsal room open-minded and painstakingly testing whatever ideas his director and fellow actors throw at him, and you have the essence of an approach that has brought Mr. McCann success in plays ranging from Strindberg's "Miss Julie" to Thomas Babe's "Prayer for My Daughter."

Though both those productions were first staged in London, Mr. McCann has given some of his finest performances in his native country, notably the feckless Boyle in O'Casey's "Juno and the Paycock" (seen in New York in 1988 when the Gate Theater production toured). He has never wanted to become a "British" actor, preferring to live quietly and alone in the small house he rents in Dublin. He has similarly resisted invitations to join the Royal Shakespeare Company and the National Theater, feeling that companies mean one may be cast in unsuitable roles. Besides, he believes that "good things can happen wherever one is."

"After all," he said, "haven't great inventions been made by people sitting in the privy at the end of the garden?" Moreover, "career" and "celebrity" are negative words in the McCann lexicon. With a fair spread of screen and television credits to his name, it is conceivable that a success in New York could be followed by Hollywood offers. Since Mr. McCann possesses physical power as well as emotional range, he might even be marketed as a blend of Anthony Hopkins and Bruce Willis. "I don't think anyone will try that," he said. "Anyway, they might get an extraordinarily rude answer. I've always preferred improbable things, like making a film of a James Joyce novella, as John Huston did with 'The Dead.' That's worth a hundred 'Die Hards' to me."

I don't belong anywhere where celebrity equals merit or money means talent or wealth proves achievement," he said. "The accomplishment is more important than the reception. Endeavor is what matters. Using your talent is what matters. And since what finally matters is being with God, shouldn't you try to live your life in the light of the ultimate?"

What?



Tina Kellegher and Donal McCann in "The Steward of Christendom" by Sebastian Barry.

Now there's a sentiment not often voiced by those networking in Beverly Hills. In fact, Mr. McCann has a strong if nondominant faith in a deity he believes gives him the will to get through tough evenings and demanding parts, like Dunne. "You lean on the play and you lean on God," he says, as naturally and un-sanctioned as if he were talking of his agent or director.

He has also been described as having inner demons, a word he dislikes and shrugs off. Yet he does admit to having been subject to serious depression, and, as an actor, he often leaves you sensing something dark, deep and inscrutable behind that melancholy, creviced face.

The actress Sínead Cusack, who has known him since they appeared together as the juvenile leads in a pantomime in Gaelic, thinks that what makes him fascinating on stage is a mix of unpredictability and privacy. "He never, ever takes the safe route as an actor," said Ms. Cusack, who also appeared as Mr. McCann's wife in "Stealing Beauty" last summer. "At the same time, he draws you into his inner life and makes you want to know what it is but keeps you guessing. He never finally lets you into the secret of it all."

The playwright Mr. Barry prefers to talk of a mix of darkness and light, "a feeling of doom, yet also of delight in living," combined with a sense of danger. "I just pray Iraq doesn't get its hands on Donal," he said. "He has a sort of central nuclear core that sometimes seems barely damped down by his humanity."

Mr. McCann's father, John McCann, also combined force of personality with a reputation for integrity and humanity. He was a Member of Parliament, a Dublin counselor and a dramatist whose plays were regularly performed at the Abbey Theater. Donal secretly wanted a stage career, but "having seen the Abbey company from a young age, I felt I could never be as good as them." At school, though, he developed the persistence that marks the way he approaches roles today. "They were doing 'Hamlet,' and having turned in a strong Malvolio the previous year, I went for it. I got the three LP's of Gielgud's 'Hamlet' and played them constantly. There was an Olivier season at a local cinema and I saw his 'Hamlet' several times. I got to know the play so well I could have produced, directed, lit it. Then the director explained that anybody could play Hamlet, but he needed a good character man, so I ended up doing a perfectly acceptable Polonius."

Mr. McCann became an apprentice journalist on a Dublin evening newspaper, but also took acting classes, did amateur theatricals and moonlighted as an extra at the Abbey. Indeed, he recalls once carrying a fat performer on a litter with the help of another young unknown, Stephen Rea. Then he was cast in a small speaking role, the cardinal of Uganda, in "The Successor," Rolf Hochhuth's play about a papal election. One of his false nostrils fell off, but his fake Oxbridge accent stayed intact, and he got a good review in his own paper. That was embarrassing, because his bosses had known nothing of his double life. But when the Abbey cast him in a leading part in one of his father's comedies — "I was appalling" — the editor released him from his apprenticeship.

By 1966 he was established as a member of the Abbey ensemble. In 1971 he was so powerful as the valet who seduced Helen Mirren's Miss

Julie that, when he faked chopping off her pet canary's head, a member of the first-night audience yelled, "That's bloody disgusting!" The same year he was on a British tour in "Waiting for Godot," a ghum, stolid but touchingly warm Estragon to the Vladimir of an actor he still hugely admires for his hard-working professionalism, Peter O'Toole.

That could be a description of Mr. McCann himself in "The Steward of Christendom." The title character is grueling to play, for he never leaves the stage — "and even King Lear gets the chance to put his feet up and have a smoke." Mr. McCann emerged from rehearsals he describes as "the toughest I can remember." From him that's quite an

admission, for he came to the role off an established reputation for relentlessly hard, slow, punctilious work. He isn't tolerant of directors who try to foist last-minute changes on him or of lazy fellow actors.

"He'll meet your lack of application with fury that's instant, ferocious, awful, nuclear," said Mr. Barry. "But he is also capable of great kindness and tenderness. He'll help and support someone he might have exoriated a week before."

The results speak for themselves. Take the itinerant Irish shaman he played in Brian Friel's "Faith Healer" in 1992 and later brought to the Long Wharf Theater in New Haven. "He caught the obsessive passion and frighteningly dispassionate, the pain,

callousness and the profound spiritual meanness of a man capable of curing the sick yet destroying those closest to him. It was a performance as memorable for its long, haunted silences as for the grim and brooding words that came from behind the healer's square jaw and mushroom face.

But then one of Mr. McCann's specialties is making quietness resonant. At the end of "The Steward of Christendom," Dunne is alone with his memories of his dead son. "I've never had the feeling before and I doubt if I'll have it again," Mr. McCann said. "The play has brought you to this wonderful conclusion of total silence, which is the purest form of theater in the world."

PRESIDENTIAL PUNDITRY

By BOB KLAHN / EDITED BY WILL SHORTZ

ACROSS

- Mogul capital of India
- Pundit
- Dead duck
- Torné forte
- Dinner's often on him
- "Les Miz" setting
- 1836 battle site
- Like some traffic
- Movie about a boy's Presidential aspirations?
- Drusilla (mother of Tiberius)
- Trigger puller?
- Home of the Minotaur
- Tango maneuver
- Places for races
- 95-Down finisher
- Cause of inflation?
- Presidential biography by Noël Coward?
- Italian wine region
- Hall (historic Princeton site)
- Bank deposit
- Great time
- "That is to say ..."
- Stuffed shirt
- "Dry Hands" playwright
- China setting
- Spruce
- Gulf
- Christie's "— M?"
- Country guitar player, e.g.
- At bat stat
- What the First Lady's critics did over a bottle of bathtub gin?
- Indianapolis's —
- Cliff hanger?
- Renaissance van —
- Skitish
- Dreamscape artist
- One of the Horae
- Current choice
- Exclusive
- Pickle flavoring
- Basketball maneuver
- Shelved for now
- Hollow
- Pizazz
- Gained a lap
- Mathematical rules governing the Vice President's macarena?
- Hard-rock connection
- Turn into something big
- Memo starter
- Prominent tower
- Agonize
- Rec center
- At the scene
- 1984 Peace Nobel
- Children's author Eleanor
- New Deal proj.
- Narrowly defeats
- S.A.T. score

DOWN

- Depth charge
- Extolment, in hymns
- Cowboys
- Be a partner in crime
- Obsolete gaug. abbr.
- Like unkempt yards
- Stands by for
- "Aida" setting
- Returns home?
- Lively dance in duplet time
- "Sleuth" co-star
- Old 45-Down kingdom
- Iago's wife
- Rake over the coals
- Arrive in droves
- Star of a sitcom in which the First Daughter learns syntax?
- Whitney Houston's record label
- Get, as a radio broadcast
- Prohibit
- One of Nintendo's Mario Brothers
- African antelope
- Detroit brew
- Scout
- Essex exclamation
- Kitchen fixture
- Comings and goings
- With a twist?
- Gallivant
- Basque, e.g.
- Where the President went without collecting \$200?
- Hitchcock classic
- Defiant words
- Overshadow
- Umbrella alternative
- Balmoral Castle river
- Where Gideon defeated the Midianites
- Off one's trolley
- Humbert Humbert's obsession
- Publicity
- Burns and Allen, e.g.
- Staff leaders
- Inc. listings
- "The Three Sisters" sister
- On the clothesline
- Moves like a comet
- Band command
- Purple shade
- Into the wind
- It's a wrap
- Not neat
- 60-Down's creator
- Show piece?
- Clipped
- Italian or Mexican, e.g.
- Rushing sound
- Terrorist tactic
- Coin of the realm
- Acress Jacqueline
- Sleuth Lupin
- Attacks violently
- They're held for questioning
- Words of resignation
- Short dogs, for short
- 111' Crisis
- Good name for a lawyer?

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

COULD DACHA OPERA TESP
 GSTER HYPER SPACIAL BELLS
 LICHER WIND BOOSE ABLES
 LACKED HADDSORPERIENCE
 SNA MEETS BEVY ESTER
 GOS ISEBE DON STDS
 TRADEIN STOR FLOE
 MASONDERCAPITALIZED PAR
 APLECE HAPS ABLE ALAMO
 STABLE GOLD SPEND PROPT
 BARRERPEOPLESTHEJONOTAN
 ENOAGES HIRRA HAI
 SCOURS FALLS SAAD HSCA
 ELDE TATEO ALOR HICOLA
 NEL HARKEDWYBELFOHOTTI
 BRUL NIO TOST ERIC
 SONARA SEAT FICHE PAR
 GOITTEMPORCATEDEBER
 UNTIE LOATR ARECA SIKAS
 EDINA ALCOA PARTY ESTER
 SOAK ROEND AVISS ETOL

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What's an inauguration party without a little nosh?

The culinary habits of two American presidents seem to clash with the actual food people associate with them, writes Daniel Rogov

About two hours after Bill Clinton takes his oath of office today, 650 guests will celebrate at a meal designed not only to honor their newly reelected president but also the memory of Thomas Jefferson. The wines that will be served are from Virginia vineyards and the dishes are based on traditional American recipes from the early 19th century, the period during which Jefferson served as the third president of the US.

Knowledgeable culinary observers are laughing a little over all of this, since it is fairly well known that these wines and dishes are not especially to Clinton's taste, neither were they to Jefferson's. The dining habits of Jefferson presented many Americans with a problem. Because Jefferson lived in Paris between 1785 and 1798, he developed a passion for French gourmet cooking that was so great that he returned home with two French chefs, Etienne Lemaire and Julien Gascoigne.



as egg rolls, sweet and sour pork and Peking duck, and likes the Cajun and Creole cooking of New Orleans. He is also devoted to fried

chicken, chile con carne, pizza and hot pastrami sandwiches. That a modern American president enjoys hamburgers is under-

standable, but that he still occasionally wanders into McDonald's and that his favorite snack seems to be chips sprinkled heavily with salt

and then dipped into ketchup is a source of concern to some culinary observers. Close runners-up for the presi-

dent's favorite food seem to be Mexican tamales filled with chopped beef with a sauce based on tomatoes and chili peppers, and giant-sized tuna-fish sandwiches on white bread. As to wine, Clinton shows a marked leaning towards the reds and whites of California. Whatever the personal tastes of either of the presidents being honored, both wines being served at today's meal come from Virginia's Prince Michel Wineries. The wine accompanying the seafood pie will be the winery's 1995 Chardonnay, a wine surprisingly good considering that it comes from a state that is yet to produce its first truly serious wine. The wine to be served with the "colonial beef" is the winery's 1989 Le Ducq. When I sampled this Bordeaux-style red wine two years ago, I noted with some humor in my tasting diary that I found its flavor and bouquet "as unusual as its spelling." To be fair, the meal promises to be delicious and Virginia wines are definitely on the way up in quality. Closer to home, those who would like to see one of Thomas Jefferson's favorite wines need only dine at Mishkenot Sha'ananim, where the incomparable wine cellar contains a bottle of 1789 Chateau Margaux that owner Moise Pe'er purchased at auction several years ago. That the wine was bottled during the year of the onset of the French Revolution and came from the private collection of Jefferson makes it, in Pe'er's mind, "the Van Gogh of all wines."

EARTHLY CONCERNS

Fear of 'super germs' leads to ban of antibiotic

By D'VORA BEN SHAUL

Less than a month ago the European Commission moved to ban the use of a drug widely given to farm animals. The EC asked members of the European Union to ban the use of avoparcin, a broad-spectrum antibiotic given almost routinely to protect livestock from infections and thus promote faster growth. The proposed ban came in response to growing fears that the constant use of this antibiotic may produce antibiotic strains of bacteria thus releasing an invasion of "super germs" that might infect both livestock and, eventually, humans. This last fear is supported by the fact that avoparcin is closely related to another drug, vancomycin, used in human treatment and considered the last line of defense in infections caused by such killer bacteria as methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* - the most widespread of the "hospital infections." Although avoparcin has been used in Europe for more than three decades, both Germany and Denmark banned the use of the antibiotic more than a year ago when their own microbiologists warned that continued use might unleash an epidemic that could not be controlled. This latest move therefore comes as no surprise to many in the scientific community because the use of antibiotics in meat- and milk-producing animals is so widespread that it is classed as "routine prevention and treatment." Cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry are dosed with a wide range of bacteria-inhibiting drugs from penicillin and on through a spectrum of mycins and cyclines. In many herds and flocks, local bacterial strains have already become resistant to some of these antibiotics and in some cases, due to similar

structures, to entire groups of them. This has led the farmers to use drugs or cocktails of drugs with broader and broader spectrums of activity. These resistant pathogens are often the same ones that also infect humans so that infections of staphylococcus, streptococcus, E. coli and others are becoming harder and harder to treat in animals and humans alike. In addition, not only may the resistant bacteria find their way into the human population, in many cases traces of the antibiotics themselves enter our own food chain. Although here in Israel, as in all other Western countries, there are strict rules about how much time must elapse between the administration of a drug to animals before it can be sold for meat or its milk marketed, it is, in reality, difficult to monitor this and all too often farmers fail to abide by these guidelines and much meat and milk is sold while the animals are under active treatment. Monitoring, at its best, amounts to no more than random samplings and this means that a farmer, even one producing tons of meat, poultry or milk, might well break the law and mark his products falsely and never have this fact detected. Another case for increased concern is the illegal use of hormones in pond fish and poultry. Here again the animals reaching the market may contain unacceptable amounts of growth hormones, sex hormones and steroids that can in some cases have deleterious effects on the consumers of their products. This most recent move on the part of the European Union is just the first in a number of actions necessary for the protection of the consumer. It will no doubt have a future and dramatic effect not only on the member states of the EU but on all other states that wish to trade with them.

LAW REPORT

What is 'forcible entry' in an insurance policy?

By ASHER FELIX LANDAU

In the Supreme Court, sitting as a Court of Civil Appeals, before Justices Gavriel Bach, Mishael Cheshin, and Ya'acov Kedmi, in the matter of Beit Habnesset Ramat Gan, appellants, versus Sahar Insurance Company Ltd., respondent (A.L.A.3128/94).

Under the Ramat Gan Synagogue's insurance policy with Sahar, compensation for theft or attempted theft was payable if the premises were entered on the conditions, inter alia, that the entry or leaving was "forcible, and there were signs of force." Thieves entered the building by climbing over one of the walls and going through an unlocked window. On the outside of the wall, under the window, were signs of mud. The synagogue claimed compensation in the Tel Aviv Magistrates Court, but the claim was dismissed. The court held there was no proof that the window was locked or closed, and even if the climbing over the wall could be regarded as "force," it was no part of the actual entry. It also held that the mud on the wall was not a sign of the use of force. An appeal to the District Court also failed, the majority accepting the magistrate's findings. However, the minority judge held that the object of the policy's requirements was that the entry should be unlawful. The use of force, she held, was proved, as distinguished, for example, from entering with a key. The synagogue then appealed to the Supreme Court. JUSTICE BACH, delivering the first judgment, said two questions arose: was

the climbing over the wall "force" within the meaning of the policy, and were the signs of mud sufficient support for a finding that force was used. Both questions, he stressed, had to be answered positively. He then reviewed several Israeli and other precedents and authorities dealing with the construction of insurance policies, drawing attention firstly to the distinction between "forcible" and "forcible and violent" entry to premises. He rejected the view sometimes expressed that these two phrases really meant the same thing. Citing, inter alia, opinions of the famous English judges Lords Russell and Atkin, he held that violence was to be distinguished from "stealth"; entering by turning a skeleton key was using force and stealth, but not violence. The force could be minimal such as turning a key or door handle, the degree of force being irrelevant. Violence meant the addition of some physical act "violent in its nature or character." He also mentioned two factors taken into account by some American courts in interpreting policies: the reasonable expectations of the insured and intended beneficiaries, and the doctrine of "unconscionability" entitling the court to disregard unfair or unethical terms in the policy. He then laid down rules for interpreting policies. Where a clause was ambiguous, it was to be construed against the draftsman - namely, in almost every case against the insurer. If there was doubt, it was to be interpreted in favor of the insured. Where the clause was ambiguous or absurd, he would also apply the two American tests mentioned above. He added that the above rules had in fact been applied consistently to some extent by Israeli courts.

In the present case he was satisfied the forcible entry to the premises had been proved. He was prepared to accept the proposition that a forcible entry involved a certain amount of force, and entry in an unusual way. Climbing up the wall involved force, and it was certainly an unusual way of entering a building. The climbing was, in his view, part of the process of "entering." He did not exclude the possibility of other interpretations, but in such a case the rules he enunciated above were to be applied. Any ambiguity, therefore, was to be resolved in the insured's favor. Moreover, the insured could reasonably expect that the policy, as drafted, would cover its loss in the circumstances proved. Sahar had submitted that the clause in question was purposely included in the policy to encourage the insured to take proper precautions against theft. If that were so, the remedy was in the insurer's hands to draft another clause affording it the protection it sought. He then emphasized that whatever form the clause would take, the insurance company was obliged to explain clearly to the insured, when the insurance was effected, what cover he would receive. Since both questions posed by the clause considered had been answered in the positive, Justice Bach proposed that the appeal be allowed, the District Court judgment be set aside, the case be remitted to the Magistrates Court to assess the compensation payable to the synagogue under the policy, and Sahar be ordered to pay the appellant's costs in the sum of 15,000 NIS.

JUSTICE KEDMI, agreeing with his colleagues, emphasized the voluntary character of a religious body such as a synagogue, as distinguished from a business. It was based on the contributions of its members, and its property belonged to them all. It was quite clear, in his view, that such a body was reasonably entitled to expect that a loss from theft would be compensated under the policy. Indeed, in such circumstances the insurer should anticipate that the main risk would be his. For the above reasons, the appeal was allowed as proposed by Justice Bach. Moshe Kaplansky appeared for the synagogue, and Yosef Renart appeared for Sahar. The judgment was given on October 14, 1996.

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BUSINESS

in brief

Israel-Poland trade talks deferred to February

Polish Prime Minister Wlodzimierz Cimoszewicz said last week that he welcomed the Hebron agreement, even though it got in the way of discussions of a free-trade agreement between Israel and Poland.

Speaking at a news conference prior to a dinner jointly hosted by the Israel Manufacturers Association, the Israel-Poland Chamber of Commerce and entrepreneur Shmuel Dankner (whose telecom operation has led a multinational conglomerate's \$500 million investment in Poland), Cimoszewicz said that he had broached free-trade talks with Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu and Industry and Trade Minister Natan Sharansky, but they had been too busy with the Hebron issue to make any headway.

A second round of trade-zone talks will begin in February, he said.

Greer Fay Cashman

PM may relaunch immigrant job plan

Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu is considering relaunching the 1991 Branover plan to create tens of thousands of new jobs for immigrants currently working outside their own profession.

The Branover committee, established under the Shamir government, recommended the use of professional expertise to train and integrate new immigrants into the work force. The Rabin government endorsed the plan.

"Some of the measures originally proposed have already been adopted," committee member Dr. Anik El-Boher said yesterday. "However, others have been postponed because of budgetary restrictions."

During a meeting last week, Netanyahu told committee members he is convinced of the benefits of the plan, but has to take into account the existing tight fiscal policy.

Since the initiation of the scheme, several projects have come to fruition, some with considerable success, according to El-Boher, CEO of the Beersheba-based Ontec Ltd., a privately owned company that was established specifically to employ Russian immigrants.

The firm manufactures liquid ice generating machines for various cooling applications and exports them to Japan, Spain, Switzerland, Africa, South America and Iceland. The company, with 25 employees, two-thirds of whom are new immigrants, also produces composite materials under "micro-gravity" conditions.

David Harris

Israeli firms to exhibit at Milan tourism bourse

Israel is one of four countries whose tourism entrepreneurs are to receive a massive discount for exhibiting at a new tourism-investment bourse, to be held in Milan at the end of February.

The bourse, Turboritec, is to be held in conjunction with BIT, the annual Milan tourism fair. Yuval Bar-Nir, representative of Fiera Milano in Israel, said that exhibitors from Israel, which is viewed as one of the promising countries for tourism development, are to receive a 90 percent discount. The other favored countries are Egypt, Indonesia and Brazil.

Haim Shapiro

Treasury: Most public-sector bodies exceed wage limits

IEC senior executives earn an average gross salary of NIS 41,310

By DAVID HARRIS

Sixty-two percent of public-sector bodies paid salaries in excess of the Treasury-set targets in 1995, according to the third annual Public Bodies Salaries Report, presented to the Knesset yesterday.

Public-sector wages, especially of senior management, are increasing far too quickly, Treasury Wages and Labor Agreements director Yossi Kucik said yesterday. The country's public sector wage bill totalled NIS 24.2 billion in 1995.

Of the 658 bodies referred to in the report, 62 percent admitted to deviations of at least 5% between salaries paid and those currently received in the Civil Service, which the Treasury set as its annual target. The equivalent 1994 figure was 53%.

The research covers some 250,000 employees in local authorities, religious councils, government and council companies, statutory organizations, and city corporations, but does not include the Civil Service, security bodies, and teachers.

"We must do everything we can to stop this trend of increases," said Kucik. "But we are only a small team. There must be aggressive action on the parts of all relevant bodies to stop this deviation."

Kucik called on the Interior and Finance ministries, Knesset, Government Companies Authority, state comptroller, and local authorities to unite in the fight to reduce public sector pay.

Among the other findings in the 1995 report, Kucik pointed out the widening gap between the top earners, such as Israel Electric

Corporation senior executives earning an average gross salary of NIS 41,310 monthly, and the average wage, which stood at NIS 4,207 in December 1995.

Claiming some success in the last year, the Treasury gave the example of Kamit managing director Michael Zellner, who following publication of the 1994 report reduced his own salary by NIS 15,000. Kamit is the government company responsible for compensating uninsured road accident victims or victims of hit-and-run accidents.

Between 1994 and 1995, public sector wages rose 5.8% in real terms from an average monthly NIS 6,362 to NIS 7,409. Those reporting the largest percentage increases between the two years are the statutory organizations (8.94%), funded bodies such as universities and

health funds (8.33%), and the local authorities (6.52%).

The Treasury has set up a unit of four people who will investigate any pay irregularities it feels may be illegal.

Category	Salary (NIS)
General	16,329
Senior	16,385
Director General	26,591
Director	26,235
Deputy Director	23,654
Senior Executive	29,151
Executive	27,674
Senior Executive	27,036

Turbowicz to be named Bezeq director-general today

By JUDY SIEGEL

Dr. Yoram Turbowicz, the outgoing director of the Anti-Trust Authority and a highly respected lawyer, is expected to be named Bezeq's new director-general today, replacing Yitzhak Kaul, who is moving on to Clal-Israel.

The appointment has not yet been formally announced by either Bezeq nor the Communications Ministry, as the nomination by the board of directors goes to the communications and finance ministers for final approval, even though it was Communications Minister Limor Livnat who, in effect, made the choice known.

Turbowicz was previously legal adviser of the Industry and Trade Ministry, a senior lecturer at Tel Aviv University and at a private law school in Herzliya, and a practicing attorney in two prominent law firms in New York.

The married father of three served in the intelligence corps in the IDF.

The charismatic Kaul, 50, is ending six years as

Bezeq director-general in March to become general manager of Clal-Israel.

Meanwhile, the Communications Ministry announced the appointment of Daniel Rosen, as its director-general, replacing Shlomo Wax, who has resigned.

Rosen was most recent managing director of Bezeq International.

From 1992 to 1995 was deputy director-general for technologies and business development at Tadiran Communications and previously was Bezeq's deputy director-general for engineering and planning.

His appointment must be approved by the Civil Service Commission and the cabinet.

Bezeq International's board chairman Moshe Haba yesterday said the appointment was "the right man, at the right time, in the right place."

Bezeq International will now seek a new managing director who will "march the company ahead as the leading firm in overseas telecommunications," Haba said.

Kardan, SBC to seek \$50m. for venture fund

By JENNIFER FRIEDLIN

Kardan Technology Ventures of Ramat Gan will join forces with SBC Warburg, a division of Swiss Bank Corporation, to establish a new venture capital fund, Aaron Mankovski, co-managing director of the fund said recently.

The fund managers, who aim to raise \$50 million-\$75m., will focus on investing in high-tech companies in the fields of communications, Internet, health care, semi-conductors, and computers.

"It is our belief that with SBC's strong global position we can achieve our goal of the fundraising for Kardan Technology Ventures," Mankovski said.

In addition to SBC Warburg, which will target potential investors in the US, Europe, and the Far East (except Japan), the Long Term Credit Bank of Japan will concentrate on raising Japanese capital.

"In the private equity market this kind of fund - with a focus on the high-tech market in a very fast growing market like Israel - can be very attractive for potential investors," said Howard Myles, an executive director at SBC Warburg.

In 1993, the founders of Kardan Technology Ventures established Nitzanim, a \$20m. fund that has so far invested \$17m. in companies such as ESC Medical, Galilee Technologies, and RADCOM.

Securities Authority meeting on Discount share sale today

By GALIT LIPKIS BECK

The Securities Authority is scheduled to hold its first meeting to approve Bank Discount's draft prospectus today, paving the way for the government's sale of 15 percent of the country's third-largest bank.

The government has been trying to privatize the banks for the past several years. The sales of Bank Discount, Bank Hapoalim, United Mizrahi Bank and Bank

Leumi are at various stages of execution.

The offering is scheduled to take place next month, shortly after the Securities Authority gives its final approval to publish the prospectus.

Mi Holdings, the government firm in charge of selling the banks, has not yet decided on the structure of the issue. The company says the structure will be determined closer to the offering date, in accordance with the market situation. Underwriters expect the offering to consist mainly of warrants.

The prospectus includes an offer to raise NIS 150 million for the bank, to expand its operational base and improve its capital ratio.

Last year, Bank Discount announced its intention to issue subordinated capital notes to the public concurrently with the state's offering.

The government held a very successful flotation of a package of Discount Bank's equity capital in 1996. Half of the 73.5m.

worth shares offered to the public were snapped up by European institutional investors. The sale reduced the government's interest in Discount Bank to 72% from 87%.

In related news, the Keil group is continuing with its plans to establish a consortium to acquire a controlling interest in Bank Hapoalim.

In addition to US investor Jeffrey Keil, the consortium will include the French investment fund Eurofrance, *Ma'ariv* reported at the end of last week. The fund which will invest about \$150m. is made up of five private businessmen from the industrial and financial fields.

The Keil consortium also includes businessman Joe Steinberg, through a US investment company and investment house Lazard Freres, which is associated with the Keil group.

The consortium is also expected to include businessman Eliezer Fishman in partnership with Bear Stearns, a US investment bank.

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ISRAELI MONEY MARKETS

Patah (foreign currency deposit rates) (11.9.96)

Currency (deposit for)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
U.S. dollar (\$250,000)	4.750	5.000	5.375
Pound sterling (£100,000)	0.889	0.938	0.987
German mark (DM 200,000)	1.625	1.625	2.125
Swiss franc (SF 200,000)	0.825	0.750	1.000

(Rates vary higher or lower than indicated according to deposit)

Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates* (17.1.97)

CURRENCY BASKET	CHECKS AND TRANSFERS		BANK NOTES		Rep. Rates**
	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	
U.S. dollar	3.8516	3.8394	3.18	3.24	3.6196
German mark	3.2359	3.2281	2.68	2.74	3.2700
French franc	2.0195	2.0221	1.98	2.02	2.0414
Japanese yen (100)	5.4182	5.5038	5.32	5.58	5.4740
Dutch florin	0.6589	0.6565	0.58	0.62	0.6282
Swiss franc	2.7899	2.8106	2.71	2.85	2.7949
Swedish krona	1.7980	1.8271	1.75	1.86	1.8178
Norwegian krona	2.3380	2.3787	2.29	2.41	2.3620
Danish krona	0.4833	0.4708	0.45	0.48	0.4683
Finnish mark	0.5129	0.5213	0.50	0.53	0.5138
Canadian dollar	0.8983	0.8993	0.86	0.70	0.8958
Australian dollar	2.4136	2.4525	2.37	2.49	2.4389
S. African rand	2.5180	2.5387	2.47	2.80	2.9448
Belgian franc (10)	0.9798	0.9957	0.96	1.01	0.9902
Austrian schilling (10)	2.6711	2.6776	2.62	2.96	2.9011
Italian lira (1000)	2.0603	2.1139	2.04	2.15	2.1017
Egyptian pound	4.8000	4.9100	4.20	4.81	4.8107
Irish punt	0.8200	1.0000	0.82	1.00	1.0801
Spanish peseta (100)	3.9310	3.9445	-	-	3.9734
	5.2965	5.3820	5.20	5.48	5.3583
	2.4240	2.4831	2.38	2.50	2.4517

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Katerina is a woman more sinned against than...



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'Evita' has five nominations in tonight's Golden Globe awards. Italian and French dialogue. Hebrew and English subtitles...

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The annual Golden Globe Awards for best TV shows and movies are presented tonight in Beverly Hills...

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CHANNEL 1
6:31 News in Arabic
6:45 Exercise Hour
7:00 Good Morning, Israel

CHANNEL 2
6:15 Today's Programs
6:30 Sharkey and George
7:00 Breakfast Magazine

CABLE

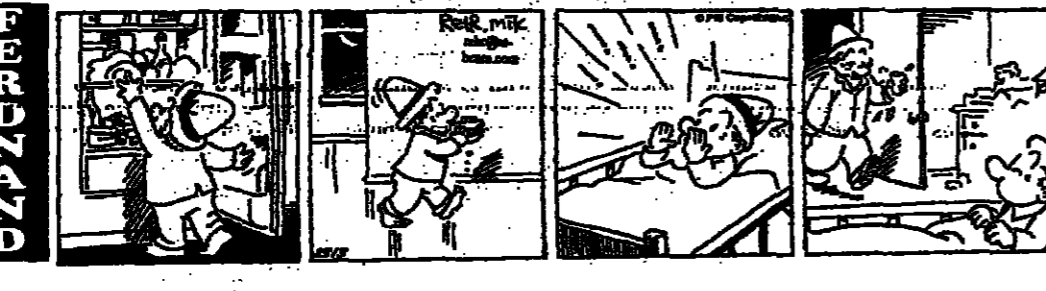
ITV 3 (33)
16:00 Cartoons
16:30 Yasin and Amir

ETV 2 (23)
15:30 All Together Now
16:00 Animals of the Mediterranean

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Table with 8 columns and 4 rows showing TV schedules for different channels and times.



CRYPTIC CROSSWORD

Cryptic crossword puzzle grid with clues for across and down words.

SOLUTIONS

Solutions for the cryptic crossword puzzle, including words like 'Restless', 'We sat', 'Where one shows a profit'.

QUICK CROSSWORD

Quick crossword puzzle grid with clues for across and down words.

MOVIES

Movie listings for various theaters including Jerusalem, Haifa, and Ramat Gan, listing titles like 'The Untouchables' and 'The Untouchables Part 2'.

General Assistance and Where To Go listings now appear on Page 9.

NEWS

in brief

State appeals rape sentence

A man who raped and sodomized his pregnant wife should be given a stiffer sentence, the state said in an appeal to the Supreme Court yesterday.

The man, Aviram Vaknin, was convicted by the Nazareth District Court last year of raping and sodomizing his 19-year-old wife with enough force to cause bleeding and other physical problems. The girl was five months' pregnant at the time.

Following the rape, the girl had an abortion. While she was still recovering from the procedure, suffering heavy bleeding and strong pains, Vaknin raped her again and also beat her.

The district court sentenced him to eight years in prison, out of a maximum possible sentence of 20 years. In its appeal, the state argued that this sentence was far too light, given the serious emotional damage suffered by the victim.

Evelyn Gordon

Hai Vekayam activists acquitted

The Jerusalem Magistrate's Court yesterday acquitted five Hai Vekayam activists of charges of illegal assembly and attacking a policeman who prevented them from entering and praying at the Temple Mount. Judge Ya'acov Tzaban ruled that the defense had not proven that they attacked the policeman and said it was not illegal for them to gather by the Street of Chains entrance to the Temple Mount. Moshe Feiglin, Haim Nativ, and three others had been charged with blocking the entrance to the Temple Mount in April 1995, but a videotape of the incident they submitted as evidence supported their claim that they did not block the gate or attack police. Tzaban ruled.

Tim

Volcker panel to probe document shredding

By BATSHEVA TSUR

Swiss banking experts and government officials will be invited to attend a meeting of the international commission looking into dormant Jewish assets in Swiss banks. The subject will be the destruction of documents at the Union Bank of Switzerland.

Commission Chairman Paul Volcker notified the six commission members that the meeting will be held at the end of this month in Zurich.

In a letter yesterday to Jewish Agency Chairman Avraham Burg, Volcker said he has been in contact with both the Swiss Bankers Association and Swiss government officials regarding a possible breach of the understandings between the Jewish organizations and the SBA. A joint effort, he said, will be made to expose all information regarding accounts of Holocaust victims.

Volcker stressed that, if indeed documents had been destroyed at the UBS, this would be a violation of legislation recently adopted by Switzerland on efforts to reveal the fate of Jewish funds deposited in that country during the Holocaust period.

According to media reports earlier this month, UBS, Switzerland's second largest bank, sent documents for shredding which allegedly contained information on deposits made by Holocaust victims. Burg then wrote to UBS President Mathis Cabiattaveia with a request that he reveal immediately all information relating to the deposits. According to the reports, UBS had the names of some 2,600 Jewish account holders, whose deposits are worth hundreds of millions of dollars, but this list has reportedly disappeared together with the monies.

For their part, UBS heads have asserted that

the banks held only \$34 million belonging to Jews killed in the Holocaust.

Jewish organizations have uncovered documents indicating that UBS also stored valuable art works - looted from Jewish families - for the Nazis. These included masterpieces by Van Gogh and Cezanne, among others.

Documents found by the Jewish organizations reportedly reveal the transfer of large sums of monies from UBS to the Nazis. One such document talks of a sum, equivalent to \$150,000, "provided to the enemy" by UBS during a two-week period during World War II.

Burg, who is one of the six commission members, said yesterday that it was essential that an auditor and investigators appointed by the commission enter each of the Swiss banks to hold spot checks. "We will go from bank to bank until we discover exactly who destroyed how much and when," he said.

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Haifa 9-15
Tiberias 7-17
Afula 5-15
Samarita 6-10
Jerusalem 6-10
Beer-sheva 8-15
Dead Sea 10-20
Eilat 10-20

Forecast: Partly cloudy.

AROUND THE WORLD

	LOW	HIGH	COND.
Amsterdam	04	38	05
Berlin	00	32	03
Buenos Aires	71	70	34
Chicago	19	48	19
Geneva	02	35	03
Hong Kong	13	25	22
London	02	35	03
Los Angeles	11	52	25
Madrid	07	39	07
Manila	27	31	08
Moscow	06	21	08
New York	15	35	15
Paris	05	41	10



On top of things
Internal Security Minister Avigdor Kahalani (right) and Ramat Gan Mayor Zvi Bar look down at the city from the roof of the 22-story-high Shimshon Tower yesterday. Kahalani had been preoccupied over the weekend with the disappearance of his mother, who was found Friday after wandering off the previous day from a old-age home in Ness Ziona.
(Koby Kantor)

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Iraqi prisoners are spies, state says

By EVELYN GORDON

A group of Iraqis who have claimed refugee status here appear to be working for Iraqi intelligence, the state told the High Court of Justice yesterday.

The six came to Israel about three years ago, and have been in prison since. They petitioned the High Court against their continued incarceration more than a year ago, claiming they were refugees and should therefore be set free.

At an earlier hearing, the state said it was not convinced that they were innocent refugees, and was therefore trying to find another country to take them instead. The court postponed a decision to give the state time to do this.

In a progress report submitted to the court yesterday, the state said that intelligence information indicates that the "refugees" are in fact foreign intelligence agents who came here to spy. Therefore, it said, releasing them would endanger state security.

Even if they were released under certain restrictions, this would not be enough to prevent them from fulfilling their mission, the state said.

Court rules Tzabari's confessions admissible

By RAINE MARCUS

Tel Aviv District Court Judge Oded Mudrich rejected claims yesterday that Elon Tzabari, on trial for stock manipulation, gave confessions under pressure.

Tzabari has for several months conducted a mini-trial, arguing that his admissions to Securities Authority investigators are inadmissible as evidence since they were extracted under pressure.

But Mudrich concluded yesterday that all evidence given by Tzabari, former deputy director of Bank Hapoalim's Gmilot provident fund, is admissible. Tzabari is on trial for stock manipulation, bribery, fraud and breach of trust.

During his mini-trial, Tzabari said that Securities Authorities investigators had threatened him, saying his wife also would be sent to prison and his children would be left alone. Tzabari has already served a 10-month prison sentence for suborning witnesses in the case.

In another development, Dvora Tomer, former head of Bank Hapoalim's audit division, and convicted on charges of obstructing justice in connection to the Tzabari case, will be sentenced by Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court on February 12.

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